THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 154,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY MARCH 27, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 13.

THE NEWSBOY AND THE PROFESSOR

The small boy with the papers went a-yelling down the street,
And he blated at sensations till our terror was complete;
And he ran into a man of dignified and portly style,
Who took him by the collar and addressed him in this style:

"My youthful friend, I warn you, that endeavor as you will,
You cannot stir my feelings with a solitary thrill.
For human nature always has been more or less at fault
Since Cain was brought to book for the original assault.
And there were controversies worse than those we're having now,
Since Achilles and his comrades had their prehistoric row.
And gossip—we have had it (and I fear 'twill never stop)
Since Samson met Delilah in the lady barber shop.
And so it goes. Each incident that seems to move you so
Is but a repetition of what happened long ago,
So I hope you will excuse me, if I interrupt your roar,
To tell you very frankly that I've heard it all before."
—Washington Star.

THE RAGLAN COAT.

A long and clumsy fitting thing that covers every line
And curve of beauty given to the female form divine,
That reaches from the neck to heels just like a mourning veil
In one unbroken line and sweeps the sidewalk with its tail.
We know because we see it move inside the awkward dress
There must be something that's alive; just what we have to guess—
A plump and graceful figure all alive with healthy soul,
Or one as beastly shapeless as a telegraphic pole,
We see it move along the street, a sort of wrinkling cone,
All lacking in artistic shape and natty, dressy tone.
And so devoid of beauty and of easy-fitting grace
It seems to mar the sweetness of a really pretty face.
The ladies from their graceful forms the thing would gladly throw,
They wear it only just because Dame Fashion wills it so.
And not a one but wishes for the coming of the day
When it will in the ragpile be forever cast away
And they can once again display the graceful curves and lines
For which the keen artistic eye of man forever pines.
—Denver Post.

THE ELEVATOR MAN.

The starter clacks his castanet, we slam the iron gate,
And up the dizzy elevator we swiftly glide,
A hand upon the lever for the ones above who wait,
Toward the skylight in our cage to ride.
The numbered doors flash by us till at last we reach the top
And there await the signal bell to call us down again—
It comes, and to the bottom, pausing here and there, we drop,
And that's the life of elevator men.

You might say it's a hard one, and there's things I'd rather do,
But that's the way with most of us, we seldom are content;
It verges on monotony; it's rather risky, too,
But then we've got to eat and pay the rent.
We have to watch the passengers and not make a mistake
And carry them to 17 when they have called for 10,
Which is a strain upon the mind, if there's no body ache,
But that's the life of elevator men.

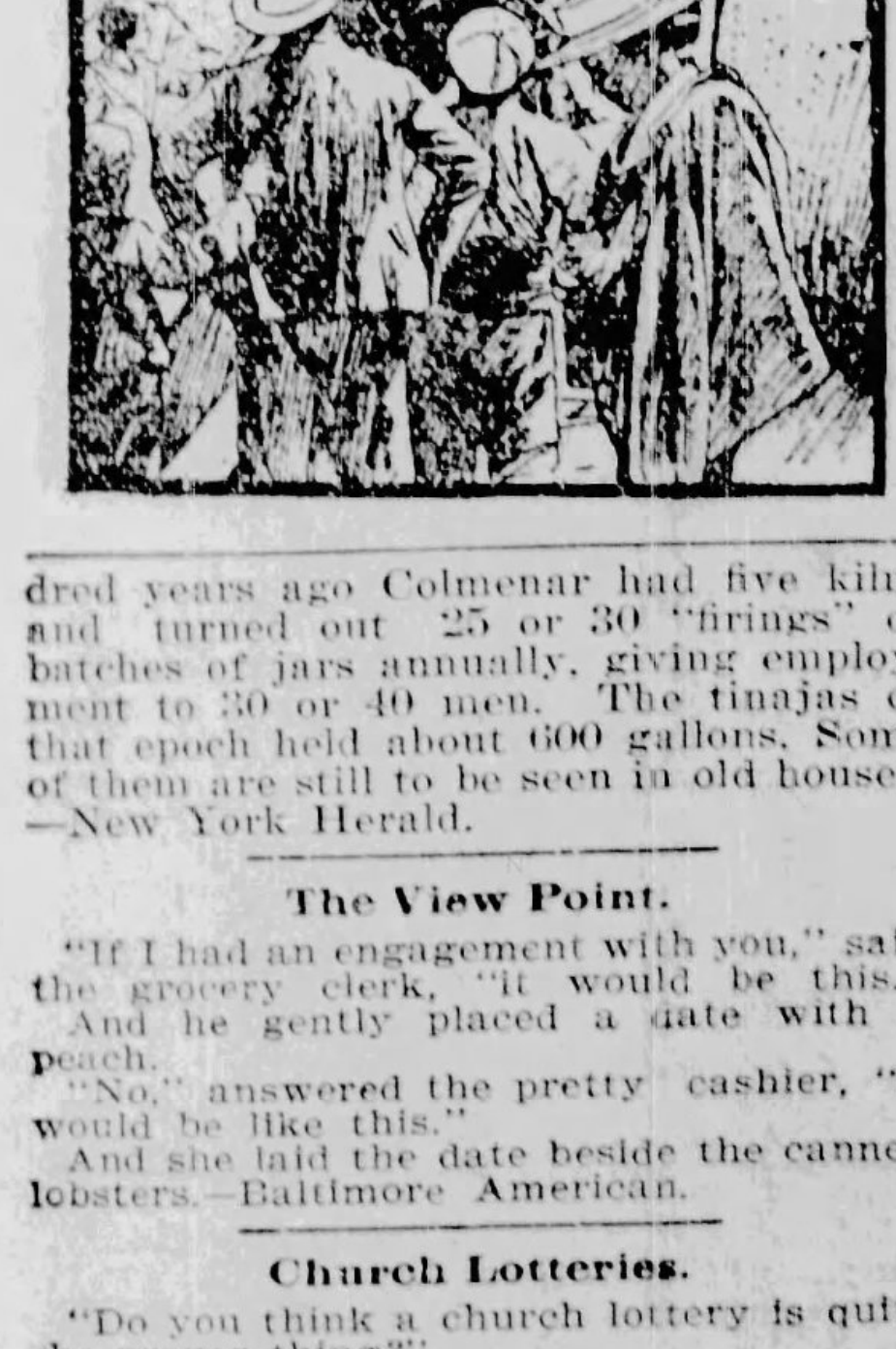
Then there are other drawbacks, much too numerous to name,
And then there's no more salary than what a man can spend.
It's day by day, and week by week, eternally the same
And nothing much to hope for at the end.
And yet we might be happy if it wasn't for those clowns
Who fill our overweary souls with rage and anguish when
They jolt you in the ribs and say, "There's lots of ups and downs
About the life of elevator men."
—Chicago Daily News.

GIANT JARS THESE.

Ancient Greeks, Romans, Hebrews and other peoples used to keep wine and oil in earthen jars, or amphorae, which were usually pointed at the bottom and buried or half buried in sand, in order to keep out the air as much as possible. The practice still obtains in parts of the east, but nowhere do these vessels attain such enormous dimensions as in Spain, where they have been used since pre-Roman times.

The largest are more than fifteen feet high and more than nine feet broad. They hold from 2,500 to 4,000 gallons apiece. All of these very large jars, of tinajas, are manufactured at Colmenar de Oreja, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, situated 30 miles southeast of Madrid, in the midst of a very fertile region, not yet traversed by a railway.

Here wine is so abundant that its price is from one cent to three cents a quart, while water is so scarce that the small quantity used by the average family costs six or eight cents a day. A hundred years ago Colmenar had five kilns and turned out 25 or 30 "firings" or batches of jars annually, giving employment to 30 or 40 men. The tinajas of that epoch held about 600 gallons. Some of them are still to be seen in old houses.—New York Herald.



The View Point.

"If I had an engagement with you," said the grocery clerk, "it would be this."

And he gently placed a date with a peach.

"No," answered the pretty cashier, "it would be like this."

And she laid the date beside the canned lobsters.—Baltimore American.

Church Lotteries.

"Do you think a church lottery is quite the proper thing?"

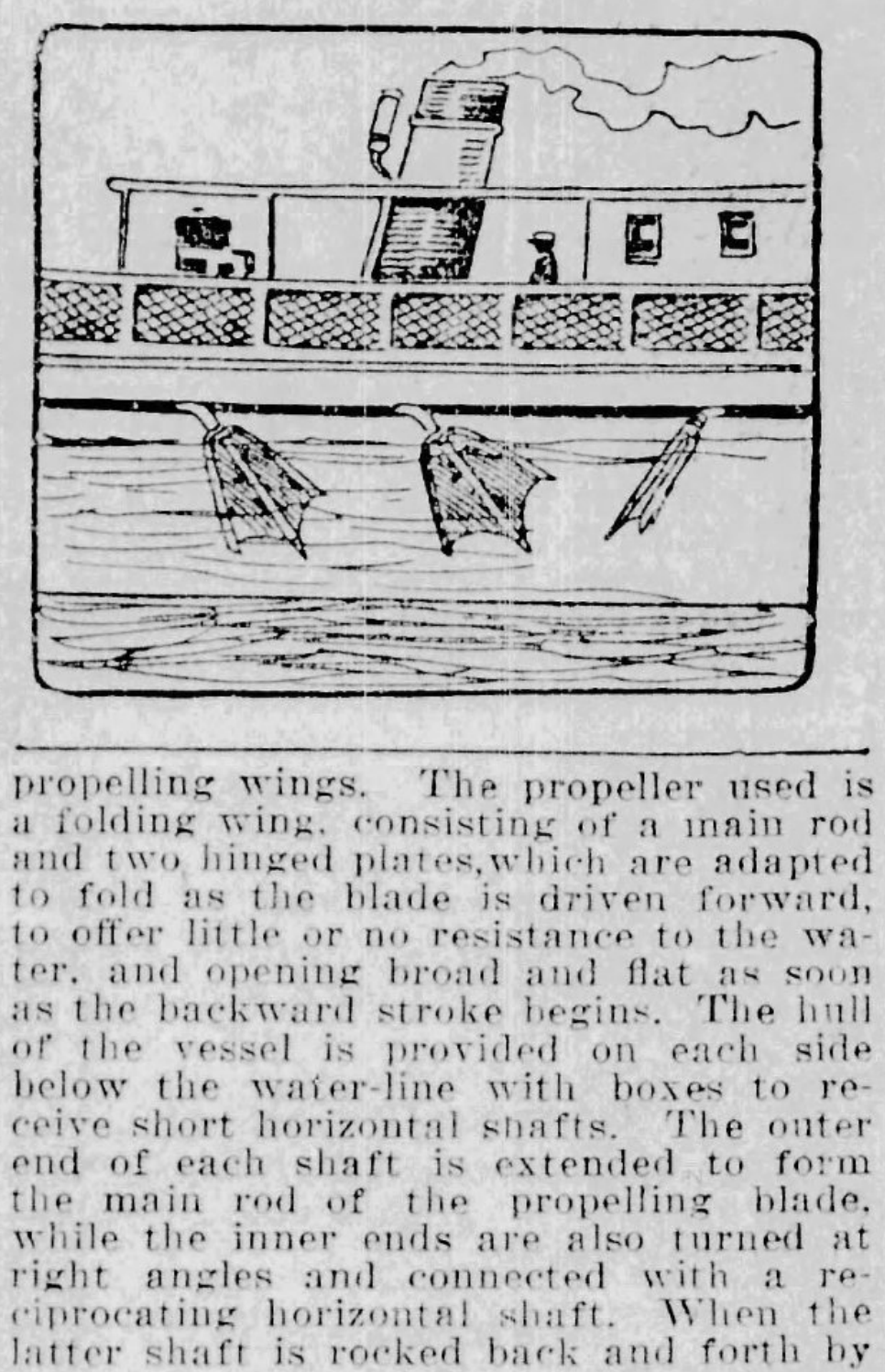
"In some instances."

"Well, I don't. I think they're all wrong in all instances."

"Why? You wouldn't make it imperative that marriages should be celebrated elsewhere, would you?"—Chicago Post.

VESSEL PROPELLING MECHANISM

Whether the novel propelling mechanism illustrated below will prove practical or not is a question which can only be determined by actual use, but it may perhaps find a special field of work in propelling small boats and pleasure yachts in Southern waters and shallow streams, where there is no ice or other obstruction to come in contact with the



propelling wings. The propeller used is a folding wing, consisting of a main rod and two hinged plates, which are adapted to fold as the blade is driven forward, to offer little or no resistance to the water, and opening broad and flat as soon as the backward stroke begins. The hull of the vessel is provided on each side below the water-line with boxes to receive short horizontal shafts. The outer end of each shaft is extended to form the main rod of the propelling blade, while the inner ends are also turned at right angles and connected with a reciprocating horizontal shaft. When the latter shaft is rocked back and forth by the engine or motor it swings each propeller wing through the arc of a circle beneath the surface of the water. As part of the inner ends of the wing shafts bend upward and part downward, with the connecting rod jointed accordingly, a portion of the propeller wings are in use when the driving shaft is moving forward, and the remainder when the shaft returns toward the stern, thus utilizing both strokes, instead of saddling the work all on one.

A Lazy Man's Logic.

"Don't you yearn for fame?" said the ambitious youth.

"Why should I?" answered the able, but indolent person. "Fame merely means that somebody will write an article about you for the encyclopedia."

"Well?"

"There are more articles in the encyclopedia now than anybody feels like reading."—Washington Star.

NAMING A HOOSIER TOWN

The Story an Apostrophe Tells on a Railway Station Sign.

Indiana is full of towns with queer names, says the Chicago Tribune. But the queerest of them all has so far been left to languish in undeserved obscurity. People who are acquainted with that portion of Darkest Indiana which lies in the immediate vicinity of Crawfordsville, must have seen on the signboard of a little railroad station, as they rushed by on a limited train, this astonishing name:

H'TOWN.

Behind that apostrophe lies the story of the joke which a rich old Indiana farmer played on the directors of a great railroad company. The farmer in question owned several thousand acres of land in one body. When the railroad was built it was found necessary to cut through his land. The right of way agents went to the old farmer and asked him to set a price on a strip running through his farm a few hundred feet wide.

He laughed at them and said his land was not for sale at any price. He didn't believe in railroads anyhow and didn't want one running through his property. They offered him a huge price for the land, for they had found other property owners in the vicinity reasonable and did not care to start any condemnation suits unless it was absolutely necessary. But the old farmer would not listen to them. His income was twice as large as he cared to spend, and he rather enjoyed the position of blocking all the efforts of a great corporation.

The claim agents made up their minds that they would have to start a suit, and were about ready to bring it in when they were surprised to get a letter from the old farmer.

"If you will let me name the town you are going to build on my land," he said, "I'll give you all the land you need."

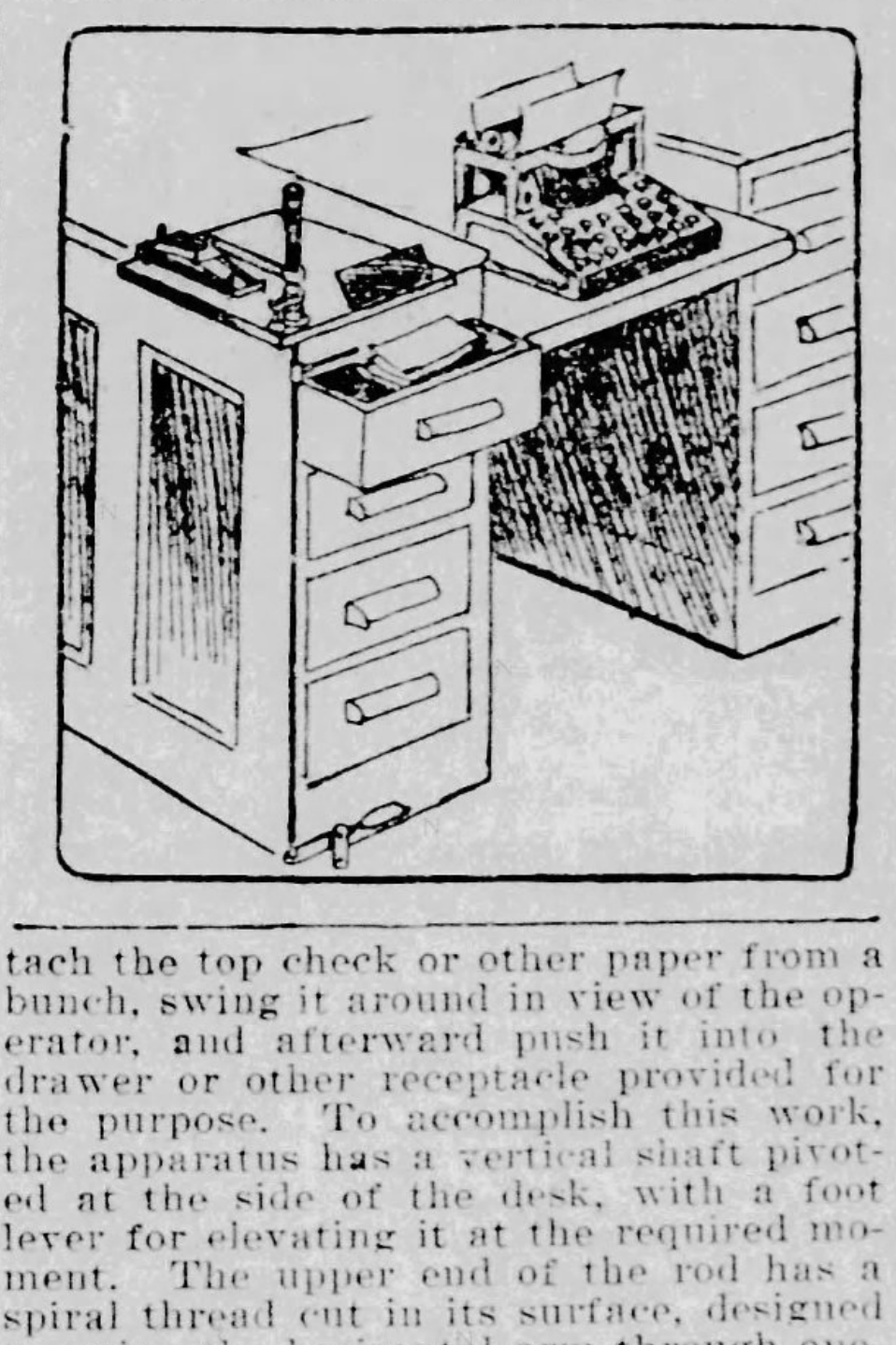
They accepted his terms with glee. Of course, they expected that his vanity would lead him to name the town after himself, and they were quite prepared for that emergency. But he fooled them. A written agreement was drawn up and signed and the deeds passed. Then they asked him for his name. The old man grinned broadly.

"We'll call it Helltown," he said.

They argued with him until they saw it was useless. They could not back out, for the papers had already been signed. Then they decided that they could get even another way. They evaded the second, third and fourth letters of the name and put in their place an innocent apostrophe. And so the name of the village is "H'town" to this day.

AUTOMATIC CHECK HANDLER

The purpose of this invention is to provide a device to be used in connection with a typewriting machine for manipulating the checks, tickets, etc., with the aid of the foot, thus leaving the fingers free to make a record of the contents of the paper. This machine will quickly de-



tach the top check or other paper from a bunch, swing it around in view of the operator, and afterward push it into the drawer or other receptacle provided for the purpose. To accomplish this work, the apparatus has a vertical shaft pivoted at the side of the desk, with a foot lever for elevating it at the required moment. The upper end of the rod has a spiral thread cut in its surface, designed to swing the horizontal arm through one-quarter of a revolution at each depression of the foot lever. To aid in picking up the papers, there is an ingenious device at the outer end of the arm, consisting of two rubber-coated springs, to engage either end of the check. When the arm is elevated, the springs form a semicircle extending toward the front and rear, and as the arms descend these springs flatten and stretch the paper. As the foot depresses the lever, the rod rises, causing the springs to resume their curved position and lifting the center of the check sufficiently to allow two metallic fingers to slip underneath, when the movement of the rod through its spiral causes the arm to swing around and deposit the check in position for reading.

A Bad Break.

"Did you read of the man who developed smallpox in jail?"

"I suppose he broke out."

THE PANAMA AND NICARAGUA CANAL ROUTES COMPARED

The national house of representatives passed an isthmian canal bill, requiring it to be built on the Nicaragua route. The measure then went to the senate, where it, of course, was referred to the committee on the isthmian canal, of which Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is the chairman. The action of the house was based upon the report of the Isthmian Canal commission, provided for in 1899, of which Rear Admiral Walker, of the United States navy, was the chairman.

The commission went to the spot, and personally investigated the Nicaragua and the Panama routes, and the various lines for a canal which had been suggested at both isthmuses. The members found themselves, at Panama, confronted with an offer. This was from the French canal company, the corporate successor of the ill-fated De Lesseps company which had done considerable work on the Panama route; and it offered to sell all its rights and franchises, with the uncompleted ditch, for the sum of $109,000,000.

After an exhaustive examination of the whole matter, the commission reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, but added that, if the French company's concession could have been obtained at what was deemed a reasonable figure, it would have recommended the Panama route instead. The house of representatives acted promptly upon this report, and the bill, as it passed that body, named the Nicaragua route as the one over which the United States should construct the canal.

But as soon as the report of the Isthmian Canal commission was made public, the French company got busy. Its stockholders were confronted by a condition which meant the loss of every franc that has been spent in that hitherto luckless venture. The $109,000,000 which had been named as the selling price of its rights and franchises represents but a fraction of the enormous sum sunk in the scheme. But, confronted with the adverse report of the commission, the Panama company compelled the resignation of its president, elected another, and authorized the sending of an accredited agent to the United States to offer all the company has to sell at an upset price of $40,000,000—a reduction of 69 million dollars!

The agent came across the Atlantic as fast as steam could carry him, but the house acted before he could get his batteries into action. So he went before the Isthmian Canal commission. That body, after hearing and considering his proposition, made a supplementary report, in which it declared that, considering the enormous reduction in the offered price for the rights and property of the French company, it is of the opinion that the Panama route should be adopted, for the reason that, as to first cost and the future maintenance, it would be cheaper to complete the Panama ditch, than to build de novo on the Nicaragua route.

All this was duly set before the senate committee on an isthmian canal. But Senator Morgan, the chairman of that body, has always been a strenuous partisan of the Nicaragua route. It is probable that his influence was potent in determining the report of the committee. What the action of the senate will be, it is impossible to foretell. In any case, it is altogether probable the measure, as it passes the senate will differ from the bill as enacted by the house. This would throw the measure into a committee of conference between the two houses, in which case the entire matter will be gone over, and no one can forecast what the report of the conference will be.

The basic fact stands forth that each route—the Panama and the Nicaragua—has its advantages over the other, and its distadvantages. Either route is practicable and practical. The question is one not only of first cost, but of time of transit, the number of locks, and the cost of annual maintenance. A comparison of the Panama and the Nicaragua routes is herewith given, that the readers of The Blade may be enabled to form their own conclusions on the matter.

The length of the Panama canal is 49 miles; that of the Nicaragua canal 190 miles.

Neither of the routes is a straight line. In order to take advantage of the "lay of the land," curves are necessary. Indeed, neither canal would be possible on a straight line. The Panama route requires 29 curves, 23 miles in total length. The Nicaragua route requires 56 curves, 49 miles long. On curves, of course, the speed of vessels must be reduced below what it would be on a straight line. The profiles of the two routes, given herewith, show the canal routes as if all the curves were straightened out.

Both routes will require locks. Even were the canal possible at the sea level of the two oceans, guard-locks would be required, as the time of high tide on the two sides of the isthmus is different. They differ also in height. While the range of Pacific tides is about twenty feet between high and low water, the range on the Caribbean side is less than half that. The tides are higher at the Pacific end of the Panama route than at Brito, the western terminus of the Nicaragua line.

The Panama canal will be at sea-level until Bohio is reached, where two locks, close together, will lift vessels to the upper level. After passing through the mountain backbone of the isthmus by two great cuts, the Emperador, and the Culebra, it will reach the Pacific by four locks—two near together at Pedro Miguel, one at Miraflores, and one at La Boca—which is Spanish for "the mouth"—near Panama. The latter will be a tidal lock only.

The Nicaragua canal will require four locks at each side, the fourth on the Atlantic slope raising vessels to the San Juan river, which will be canalized up to Fort San Carlos, where it flows out of Lake Nicaragua. For the next 95 miles the route will be diagonally across Lake Nicaragua, where no dredging or building will be required. Four locks in some seventeen miles on the Pacific slope will drop vessels to the level of that ocean at Brito.

The lift—that is, the vertical distance to which vessels must rise through the locks—on the Panama canal is 93 feet; on the Nicaragua route, 112 feet.

The water for locking down on both sides of each canal must be derived from streams and lakes on the highest levels. On the Panama canal, an artificial lake, to be called Lake Bohio, is to be created by an immense dam across the Chagres river. On the Nicaragua route, the water will be supplied from Lake Nicaragua. Hence it follows that in both canals the number of vessels which can go through the canal depends upon the rainfall.

The time of transit across the Panama route is estimated by the commission at from 11 to 15 hours; by the Nicaragua route, 33 hours.

The time of construction, by either route, is estimated at eight years. How correct this is, only the outcome can tell.

As to comparative length of voyage: The Panama route is shorter, between Atlantic or Gulf ports, and those of the South Pacific; the Nicaragua is shorter between Atlantic or Gulf ports and those of the North Pacific.

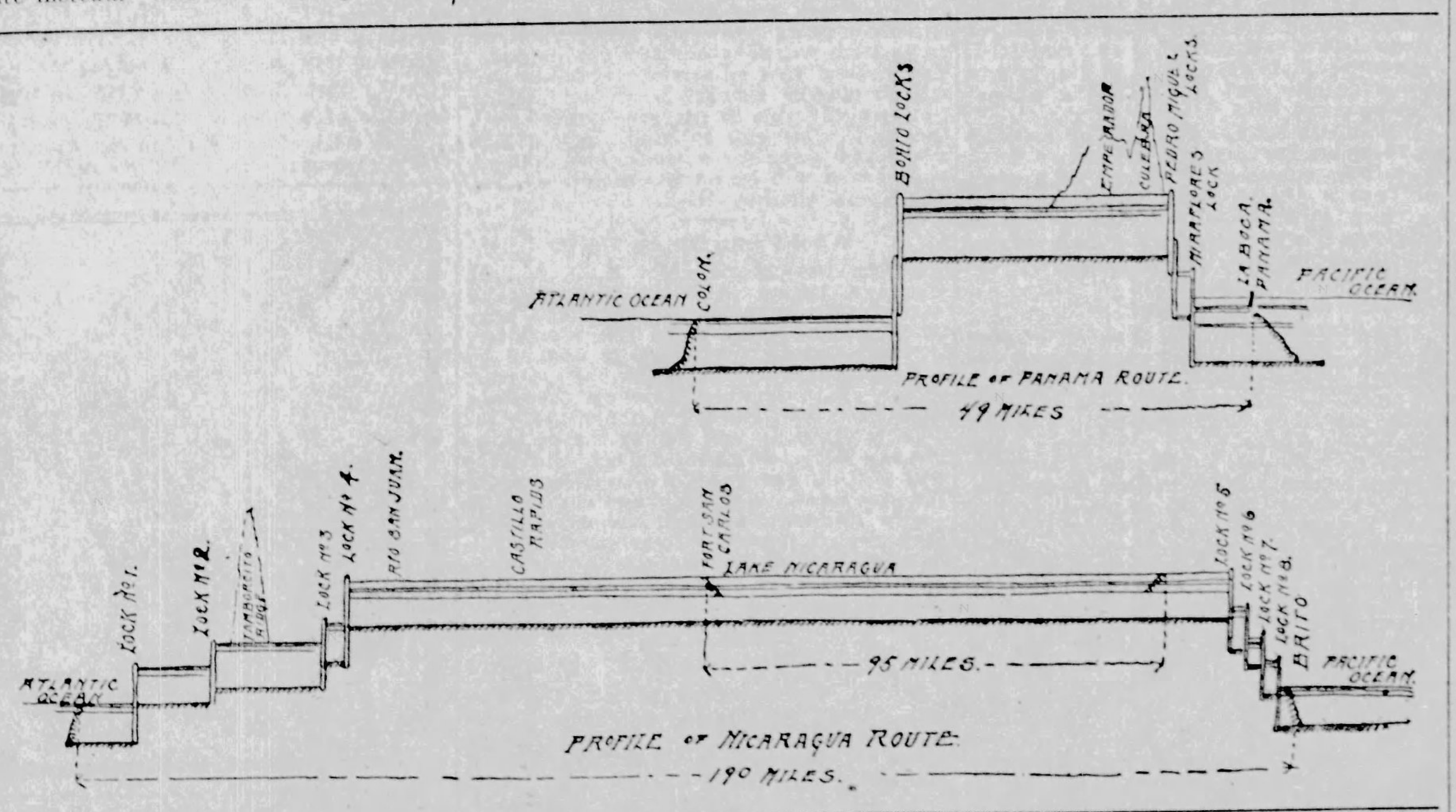
As for harbors at the two ends of each, the Panama route has a good harbor at Panama, on the Pacific side, and a poor one at Colon, on the Caribbean sea. At Panama sailing vessels are embarrassed by calms, at Colon by northers. The Nicaragua has not a good harbor, either at Brito on the Pacific or at San Juan (Greytown) on the Caribbean. The latter had a 30-foot harbor some thirty or forty years ago, but the sand brought down by the San Juan river has ruined it. Artificial harbors will be required at both ends, and a steady annual appropriation for their maintenance.

As to total first cost of the two canals, the commission estimates that the Panama canal will cost us $144,000,000, to which must be added the $40,000,000 purchase price; Nicaragua, $189,000,000.

The annual cost of operation and maintenance is estimated by the commission to be three-fifths as much by the Panama route as by the Nicaraguan one. That is, the Panama canal will cost $2,000,000 a year to operate and maintain, against $3,350,000 for the Nicaragua route.

The project, no matter which route is adopted, is the most gigantic ever undertaken by man. The best we can hope is that Congress will adopt the one which the outcome will show to be, after all, the best and cheapest.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.



THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER XII.—THE EDGE OF THE VOLCANO.

Dr. Church accompanied Frank into the street. He put his hand on the younger man's arm. "I see you are stirred at what happened," he said. "When you are older you will take things easier. 'Twas their folly, that was all. But for form's sake I will leave the house with you."

But Frank was thinking. "Dr. Church," he asked abruptly, "did you notice that those were infantry officers, yet all wore spurs?"

"Eh, no."

"Tudor," mused Frank, "wore spurs—Harriman, Sotheran, de Berniere. Dr. Church, I am convinced that mischief is afoot to-night."

"A-horse, more likely," laughed the doctor. "Mr. Ellery, there is an ordinary close at hand, whose wine——"

"Pardon me, doctor," interrupted Frank. "Listen." They listened to sounds unusual in the night. "Surely that is the tramp of troops upon the Common."

"Never," interrupted the doctor. "'Tis but a rumbling cart. Surely these fellows are too indolent to lose their sleep. Come, Mr. Ellery, a glass of wine with me."

"I must investigate," said Frank. "Come you with me, doctor." But the doctor protested he had work to do, and they separated.

But at Lady Harriet's, where still was awkward silence, Alice stood imperious, and looked coldly upon Capt. Sotheran, who bowed before her.

"Forgive you?" she asked. "And for what reason? Mr. Ellery was my guest."

"And mine," added Lady Harriet, coming to her side.

He bowed to her respectfully, but with firm aspect.

"I am truly sorry," he said, "that I was forced to be rude."

"Forced?" repeated Alice.

"Briefly," he explained, without a smile, "'twas a military necessity." Alice's face was unchanged. "This night an expedition starts for the country, and we must presently take our leave to go with it." He saw that she grew pale.

"An expedition!" exclaimed Lady Harriet, clasping her hands with pleasure.

"Therefore," finished Sothern, "lest Mr. Ellery should suspect, we got him from the house." He seemed to be addressing both the ladies, but all his attention was on Alice.

She turned to her brother, suddenly alarmed. "George," she demanded, "do you go?"

He came to her uneasily. "The general's orders," he said.

She was still pale. "I must go home," she said. "Lady Harriet, I cannot stay here. George, will you escort me home?"

He hesitated and looked at Sotheran, who answered for him with regret. "We must leave here in a few minutes. We ride in advance of the expedition, on special duty."

She looked about the listening circle, where all eyes were on her face, so eloquent of distress. "Gentlemen," she asked sadly, "do you know what is to come of this?"

"Surely nothing, Alice," said her brother, eagerly. "'Twill be swift and successful; I understand we shall be gone scarce twelve hours. The Yankees will be rubbing their eyes, while we shall be finished."

"They are no stupid peasantry," she responded. "But may you be as rapid as you hope, and meet no opposition. Dickie—will you take me home? Lady Harriet—gentlemen—good night."

Sotheran approached her as she reached the door. "I am forgiven?" he asked.

"You have disarmed all anger," she responded. She was sad and thoughtful, and passed out without more words.

Lady Harriet stood alone, and gestured in despair. "Three gone, and so many more to go! What is to become of my party? I cannot forgive you."

The officers pressed around her, Sotheran, Harriman and Ormsby foremost and obsequious. "A military necessity," exclaimed Harriman. "Think of the occasion." "Oh," cried they all, "Lady Harriet, forgive!"

"Mr. Ellery's toast, then, before we go," proclaimed Sotheran. "Glasses all round! Punch, there! Are you ready? Success to those who next leave the town!"

They drank the toast amid triumphant laughter, gayly forecasting a holiday march. Then the officers who were to go took their leave. In the street Sotheran bidding his party meet and wait for him, hurried to his quarters. There he found waiting a cloaked and muffled figure, in the upper hallway of the house, outside his chamber door.

"Is it you?" he asked, peering in the dim light. "Have you the papers, doctor? There was no chance at Lady Harriet's to give them to me. Come inside." He threw the door open.

Dr. Church followed Sotheran into the room. It was the first time he had been there; he was uneasy. "No names, for God's sake!" he cautioned. A candle was burning in the room, and the doctor, looking about him, saw a form upon the floor. "Who is that?" he asked.

Sotheran surveyed it by means of the light. "My servant," he said, "in one of his drunken fits. A boy I got of Ellery—a keepsake I preserve in alcohol." He smiled at the grim pleasantry. "Thus he lies half the day."

"Will he not hear?" asked the doctor, anxiously.

"He is like a log," replied Sotheran. "A few glasses of wine, and you can discuss all secrets before him. We have thrust him with needles; he cries out, but is too sodden to wake. See, I will prove it."

He held the candle over the boy, and tilted the hot grease onto his cheek. Roger squirmed quickly, groaned and covered his face with his hand. But his eyes did not open, and presently he was again quiet. The captain laughed.

"Do you see?" he asked. "Now, the letter."

The doctor handed him a folded sheet of paper with a broken seal. The captain opened it and read with sparkling eyes.

"'Tis good," he said. "Nay, friend, 'tis perfect. Now, this other thing—where sleeps Adams and Hancock to-night?"

"At the house of Mr. Clark, in Lexington."

"The house of Mr. Clark in Lexington," repeated the captain. "You are sure? Good! Then payment is due." He turned and reached into a cupboard. "Will you take the whole five hundred now?"

"Ah—all," responded the doctor eagerly. "I can carry in gold what a warehouse porter could in iron. Give me it all." He took two heavy bags from the captain and thrust them inside his cloak.

"Now, go quickly," said the captain. "I have more to do." He lighted the doctor out and shut the door behind him.

Elsewhere in the town at that moment Frank Ellery was searching for Revere, the silversmith, leader of the Whig artizans, and most trusted manager of the patriots, to summon him to Warren's house.

But Captain Sotheran sat at his desk, and quickly wrote a note. "Tabb!" he called when it was finished. "Tabb! Where are you?"

The servant answered sleepily from the adjoining chamber. "Here, sir." He entered frowsy. "I've just been dozing."

"Just been listening," corrected his scornful master. "Here." As he spoke he enclosed Dr. Church's letter in his own, and sealed the packet. "As soon as I have gone, take this to the general, D'ye hear?" He rose.

"Yes, sir."

Sotheran approached the servant and looked him in the eye. "Tabb," he said, "do you remember our little mishap on Lake Huron?" Though his words were careless, his eye glittered in anger at the recollection.

"Surely, sir," said Tabb quickly.

"Does Mr. Ellery still make you shiver when you see him?"

"A little, sir."

Sotheran tapped the letter in his hand. "Here, Tabb," he said, "is what will make him forever unable to harm us more. Prison, Tabb; a voyage to England; a trial in London; the gallows, and the grave." He snarled out the words with delight. "That is what this letter means for Mr. Ellery."

"Good, sir."

Sotheran laid the letter on the desk. "Take the saddle bags and come with me. D'ye know what the bags contain, Tabb! Cords for tying prisoners. They will soon be on the sanctified arms of Adams and Hancock."

"Eh!" cried Tabb, astonished.

"So soon as I have gone, come back for the letter. Deliver it at once to the general. Come." He went to the door, then paused. "Finished!" he cried exultantly. "By heavens, finished! Now Ellery, press your suit for prison! Tell of me what you will; none will believe a traitor!"

He went out with Tabb.

They locked the door behind. There was silence in the room as the two went down the stairs; then the house resounded with the cling of the front door. In the chamber the candle was still burning. The letter shone white beneath it upon the desk; the light cast swaying shadows into corners. In the room began the sound of hurried breathing; then presently, of something moving.

Roger stirred on the floor, and sat up. He listened; he searched the room with his eyes. Next, he rose quietly, cautiously, to his feet. He stood for a moment, then stepped on tiptoe to the desk, walking with certainty, requiring no support. He took up the letter and stood listening. Then he broke the seal.

The outer letter was the captain's. "General—I send enclosed the evidence for which you wait. Both Warren and Ellery sleep in Boston to-night, and can be seized as planned. I will not fail to fulfil my duty in Lexington.—Henry Sotheran." Roger laid down the letter and opened the other, somewhat creased and rubbed. He recognized Frank's writing.

"My dear Mr. Adams," the letter ran, "upon direction of Doctor Warren, I went to Cambridge, and forwarded to a safe place the three cannon which were there concealed. These were the ones, as you inquire, which I caused to be removed from the Charlestown battery some months ago. Your directions in regard to the other stores I had already forestalled upon my own responsibility. As to the cannon which were spiked by the man-of-warsmen, I am planning with Doctor Warren——"

Roger thrust the letter into the flame of the candle. It caught fire, blazed up, and the boy dropped it on the hearth, watching it till it was but a cinder. Still it preserved its shape; characters could be seen upon it; he knelt, and rubbed it to a powder between his palms. Then he rose, folded once more the other letter, sealed it with the seal that still lay upon the desk, and placed it where it was before. As a key rattled in the door below, he cast himself once more down in his corner. Tabb came up the stairs and into the room, took the letter, thrust it in his belt, blew out the candle, and departed. Roger lay where he was so long that at last he fell asleep.

Midnight and silence settled over the town. The band of officers was gone; the troops were gone. Gone, also, a single figure, unseen in the night. But while the soft breeze breathed peace upon the sleeping houses, Alice Taylor leaned from her chamber window, anxious, unable to sleep. All lights in the houses were out, save that in Dr. Warren's study, across the way, a lamp still burned. She saw shadows moving on the shade, and her apprehensions increased. Across the river the troops, which were to have accomplished their mission so swiftly, delayed upon the Cambridge marshes, and in imagination she heard the sound of signal guns and the galloping of horses in the country lanes, conveying their messages over leagues of country.

BOOK IV.

Concord Fight and Charlestown Battle.

CHAPTER I.—THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL.

The dawn was as pure and as warm as a morning in June. No cloud obscured the sun as it rose on that day; so fine and so calm was the hour, so happy the face of the earth, that the words of the patriot-seer had a double meaning. What a glorious morning was that!

In a garden in Boston the birds awakened, innocent and sweet. The first inquiring note from the lilac was answered by one from the cherry tree, sleepily, brokenly. One by one the birds roused themselves as the light grew clear. Over in the corner a robin at last withdrew his head from his wing, show himself, preened himself; then with a flirt he sprang from the bush, sailed the few yards to the trellis by the window, and in clear cadence called his mate.

Alice Tudor waked from her dream and lay with dewy eyes and rosy cheeks, its spell still upon her. Her brother had returned, dusty and tired, but cheerful. He pinched her cheek, told her the humors of the march and laughed at her fears of the evening. The country had been asleep; scarcely a farmer had looked out to scowl at them. The provincial stores were destroyed; now could there never be war. She smiled as she lay and was happy.

Then the robin called his mate. The little sound smote on her heartstrings; as at the note of a drum her happiness fled, and, trembling, she sat upright. That was a dream—dreams go by contraries.

She heard steps in the street, and her ear, long since well trained, took note of them. They were the hasty footsteps of two people—one heavy and lumbering, the other lighter and more springy, but both firm. They ceased, and she heard the sound of a brass knocker rapping. Messengers, she knew at once, for Dr. Warren. She went to the window, with beating heart, and drew the blind a little way.

They were Frank Ellery and a dusty countryman, waiting at Dr. Warren's door. She drew back quietly. But knowing Frank's face so well—too well, she often told herself—she had read in his profile all she needed to know. Calm and resolute—disaster!

And then, in ten minutes more, she heard them go away, the doctor with them. There had been a consultation at the door; she had heard one word—Fight! As they went, she drew the blind once more, and watched them go.

Thus, with the disappearance of Frank from her sight and with the word "fight" in her ears, began for Alice that memorable day. How it would end either the day or the epoch which the day began—Alice, perceiving the direful situation, but no more able than the very stones to read the future, could not even hazard a guess. With a little gasping sob, her hands pressed to her heart, she turned from the window.

The town waked to whispers of ill omen. For a while uncertainty buzzed in the streets; it was said that messengers were coming frequently, both to the governor and the selectmen. It became known that the Province House was as a beehive; that the governor and his confidants were anxious. At street corners, at garden fences, and at front gates, people stood eagerly inquiring. Then rumor, gaining strength and size, stalked through the town. Out in the country men had been killed!

The town of Concord was on all men's lips—Concord, where the provincial congress sat; where were, as was whispered, the colony's military stores. Could it be that that name of peace meant the beginning of war? Then came another name, passed hurriedly from mouth to mouth—Lexington!

Alice received from the servant each rumor as it swept the street. Men had been killed—American or British? There still was fighting—no, there was not. Then she head at a distance the drum and fife. "Oh," she cried, flushing with hope. "Christine, run to the corner and see if the troops have returned."

Christine went in haste, to come back with eyes big with interest. "No, ma'am, 'tis not the troops returned. 'Tis marines marching to the Common. And oh, 'tis said they go out to help the others, who are all prisoners, ma'am!"

"Prisoners? Impossible!" responded Alice; but the very rumor was disquieting.

Where was Capt. George Tudor? Where were all the other gay and careless officers who had gone forth so jauntily?

Running, swearing, screaming. Hoarse with rage. "Pick up your gun; get back to the ranks! Load, damn you, load! My God, Harriman, the men are wild. Is Gould down? Another officer gone! Here, corporal, help that man bind up his arm. Leave the gun; he cannot use it. In-step, men; steady, steady. Thank God, here's a halt! Close up! Halt!" Bullets came from nearby thickets, from walls and trees and barns. Protected by the hill, assailable from one side only the men continued to drop in the ranks, and look in vain for the enemy—for but a single man to shoot at.

"I'm not hit," said Tudor to his lieutenant. "Not yet, thank God, but here is a hole in my sleeve. How close the farmers crept up; and they drop from the very clouds. There seems to be a man for every bush. And the heat, Harriman, and our poor devils tired and hungry! But here we go on again. Forward, march! Harriman, I doubt we can hold them for another fifteen miles. Thank God, soon we're at Lexington again. Stop, there; stop, man! Steady, steady, in the ranks there! Steady, I say! Shall I run you through?" Sweating, swearing, Capt. Tudor is beating his men with the flat of his sword.

The Americans are firing from every cover; the troops, tired and demoralized, are passing panic rumors along the line. Major Pitcairn has had to leave his horse. The lieutenant colonel is wounded. No reinforcements were coming at all. How close the farmers creep up; what devilish shots, and never seen to fire at in return. How can you hit what's moving? Tomkins down, Wilkins hurt, Billson shot in the throat. There's that fellow with the red neckerchief coming up to fire again. He never misses; he moves too fast to be hit. Thank the Lord, he fired at the company in front. Here's the man he hit, twitching, already dead. Step over him and pass on. Oh, for water, water! The sergeant was killed at the last well, when he tried to drink. God, there's the man with the red kerchief again! How quickly he loads!

The men press away from the fellow with the red bandanna; the captain shouts and darts, with threatening sword, to keep them on the road—and so, for rod after rod, in dust and heat, with parching throat, eyes smarting, feet sore, seeing blood on the road, and now and then a fallen comrade, fearing the blow of the bullet, and in return firing but at the air, seeing merely a head here, a lithe figure there, and next a black muzzle, on go the flower of the troops, all but running.

"It is of no use to worry," Alice told herself. But the uncertainty confuses me. Take me," she asked of Dickie, when he came, "to see Barbara."

For the first time she was in the streets, seeing on all hands frightened faces, with eager, unsatisfied, questioning looks. At Barbara's gate they entered, to be met at the door of the house by Barbara herself, with a cold face.

"Why do you come?" she asked, occupying the passage, without offering to stand aside.

"Why, Barbara!" faltered Dickie.

Barbara's brother was out in the country, fighting—fighting against Alice's brother. Dickie was a Tory, and had been smiling. On such a day to smile! So Barbara confronted them at the door. "Why do you come?" she asked again.

"Barbara," said Alice gently, "you and I are friends. We must always be friends, whatever happens. Let me in. I come to ask the news."

"The news is bad," said Barbara, but she stood aside and let them enter.

The Whigs had the news; they had had it from the very first. "Father is out," said Barbara. "The countrymen are firing on the regulars all along the line of their retreat."

"Retreat! No!" cried Dicke.

"Wait," returned Barbara; "wait until father comes."

Then Mr. Savage entered the house. "Barbara," he called, as he entered, "fetch me my spyglass. Mistress Tudor—Dickie. Come with me, all of you, to Beacon Hill. Cambridge Bridge has been taken up; the troops must come back by way of Charlestown, or not come at all."

And then—Alice could see it again at any time she pleased by closing her eyes. First was the eager climb up the steep hill; the hundreds of people already there, the hundreds more coming. She saw the broad inlet of the river, the mainland a mile away in front, and off to the right the peninsula of Charlestown, the point of safety for the troops. Then was waiting and watching, talking, fearing, and at last—

"There is smoke!"

"No; dust on the Cambridge road."

There were smoke and dust together, and then the glitter of arms. She looked three times through Mr. Savage's glass. It was a terrible sight. Along the road, in a lengthening line, were the troops, dusty, red, without order and in great haste. From them puffs of smoke, beside them puffs of smoke, above them, on the hillsides, puffs of smoke. Men were swarming on the hills, men in brown—the countrymen. The troops marched fast, now hidden by houses and trees, now plainly visible in their uneven array. That was the army, the pride of the nation, and those—heaven!—were the cowardly farmers! She saw a man fall.

On and on the troops went. There were the marines, there the carts with wounded, there the useless cannon. And puffs and puffs and puffs of smoke came from fields and houses and hills. The rapid march—a flight—continued; no sound was heard from the distant muskets; it was a silent panorama; but near her Dickie bit his lip and swore, and men drew hissing breaths, and women groaned and fainted. Yet the march went on, nearer and nearer Charlestown, and the ships and safety, while the column grew thinner and shorter, and here and there red bodies dotted the dusty road.

But at last—at last the final quarter mile was passed, and she saw the troops crossing Charlestown neck. Safety! The guns upon the ships began to thunder, those men in brown scattered along the roadsides and the fields, drew back; fresh companies sent over from Boston, were in line across the little isthmus; and in frightened Charlestown the weary troops cast themselves down, even upon the pavements, to draw breath.

The cloudless day was over; June in April brought a lovely sunset. The nation was aflame; for forty miles around men were hastening toward Boston, and the men of Marblehead and Salem, arriving just too late, were gnashing their teeth at the sight of the troops in safety—but the day was over and the fighting done.

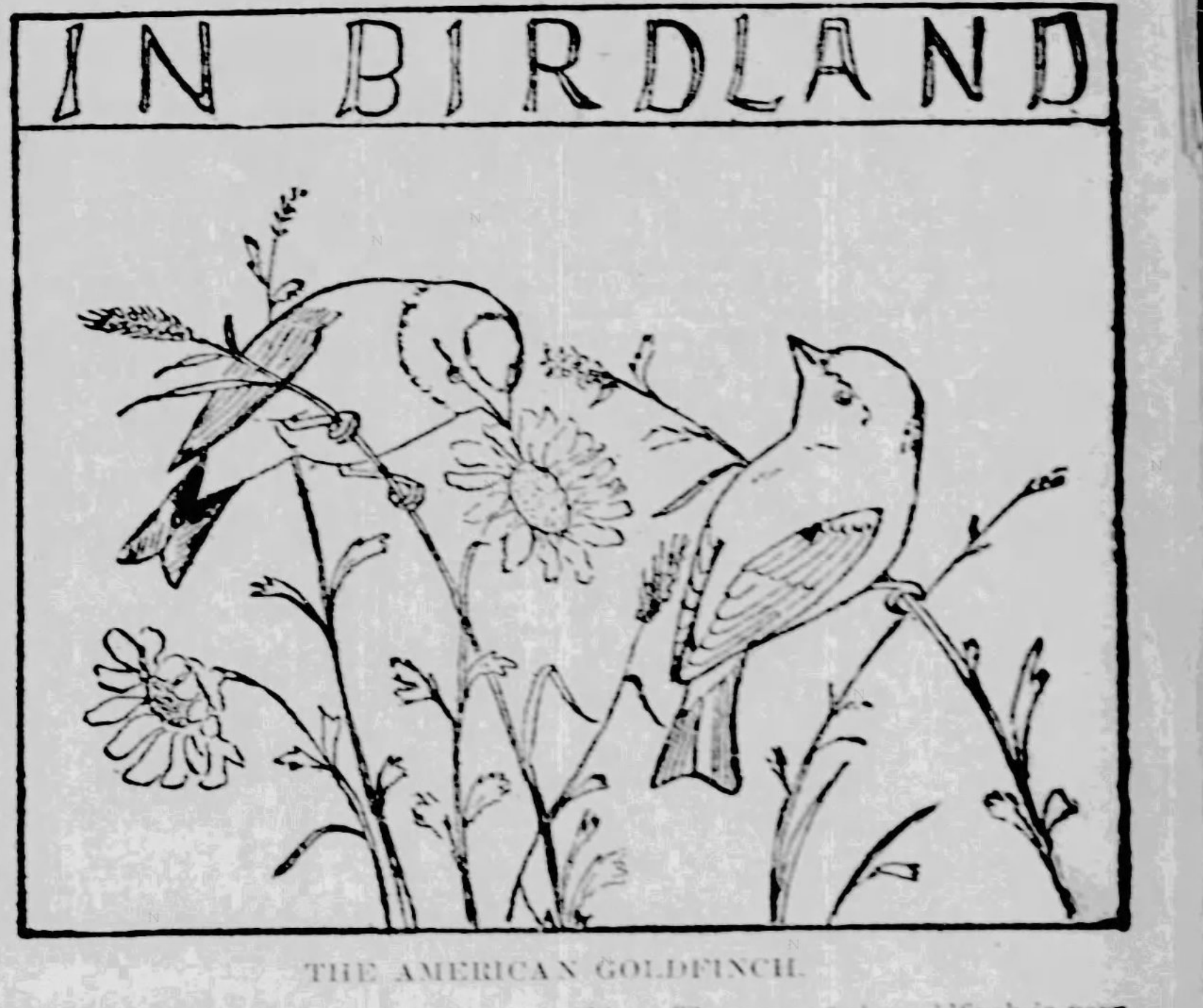
Alice was cold. Was one of those red spots, motionless on the distant road, her brother? Was Frank unhurt?

This last question was answered. Mr. Savage, sweeping the shore and water with his glass, suddenly said, "There comes Frank Ellery," and pointed to the river—there in a boat, with a single rower, leisurely scanning Charlestown and the troops.

But her brother? "Dickie," begged Alice, "take me home."

To be Continued.

IN BIRDLAND



THE AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.

The goldfinch is another of our dainty summer song birds that brave the winter's cold and storms to cheer us. Late in the fall he changes his gay yellow coat for a more serviceable one of brown, and makes his home with us for the winter, and all through the cold, dark days one may hear the sweet call, which sounds like "Hear me!"

Their food consists of seeds of weeds and grains. They are inclined to be very sociable, and will find the place where sunflowers are planted.

The male bird puts his gay coat on again in the early spring, and looks for a mate. Usually in June the nest is built, and is made of grass and strips of bark, and lined with fine soft grass. The eggs, from three to six, are pale bluish white. The song of the goldfinch is very sweet, resembling the notes of a canary.

You will see in the picture the goldfinch in both his summer and winter dress. Paint the little fellow who is just going to get his breakfast from the daisy in his summer coat of black and yellow. Color the top of his head black and the wings and lower part of tail. The rest of the head, the back and breast should be in a bright yellow, the upper part of the tail white, the legs and feet and bill brown, eye black with white center.

Paint the goldfinch who is looking over his shoulder in his winter coat of brown; the head, back and breast a greenish brown; the wings and tail black, outlined with white. Paint the grass green, the daisies white, sky blue.—New York Mail and Express.

CHEAP MONKEY LABOR IN PERU

Apes That Pick Nuts Under Direction of Human Foremen.

"Perhaps the most interesting creatures in Peru are the apes," said Dwight Darrington in the office of Philip Hitchcock, of the Wabash railway, the other day. Mr. Darrington has an extensive plantation in eastern Peru. He is traveling for pleasure across the continent.

"For centuries past these remarkable apes have been performing work which is usually supposed to require human intelligence," continued he. "Naturalists accredit the horse, dog and elephant with possessing more intellect than all other dumb animals, but I believe the Peruvian apes surpass all brutes. In the huge nut forests of my adopted country the apes are of inestimable value. With amazing celerity they pick the rich nuts from the dark trees, saving much time and expense. Men cannot do the work in thrice the time required by the nimble-fingered apes.

"My plantation near the Ucayali river contains 700 acres, of which an even hundred is in nut trees. I have 40 apes to do the picking for me. Two native foremen have charge of the hairy-bodied nut gatherers. I have a huge, comfortable cage for the apes, large enough to accommodate 100 of them. Into this they march every night. Each morning early, when the paroquets and scarlet finches begin to scream, the foremen open the doors of the cage and out troop the apes, chatting merrily.

"They are permitted to eat and drink for ten minutes and then led off to the grove selected for the day. Four apes are sent up each tree, and every quartet has a big basket at the bottom.

"While the foremen sing and play upon their mouth organs, strolling about from tree to tree, and noting progress, the apes pluck the nuts with great celerity. After several hours the donkey wagons appear with more baskets and remove those already loaded with nuts to the big bins in the storehouse. There is then a brief cessation of work.

"Sometimes I go out with my violin and play a bit. Our apes in Peru are exceptionally fond of music, as I suppose all apes are. On my approach they chatter eagerly and group themselves around me. I play tunes of all kinds, but never fail to close with something lively and spirited. I clap my hands, point to the trees and depart on my mule. The apes take the hint and the empty baskets, seek the unpicked trees and begin picking with renewed vigor.

"We always treat them kindly. Punishment for mischievous conduct is severe, but rarely necessary. Sometimes the wild apes attack the plantation in bands and do much harm. The dogs give warning day or night, and we shoot the intruders mercilessly. After they have been repulsed and some killed, we take our apes to the spot in solemn procession. We show them the dead and bloody bodies of their friends. Then we lock them up for a day or more.

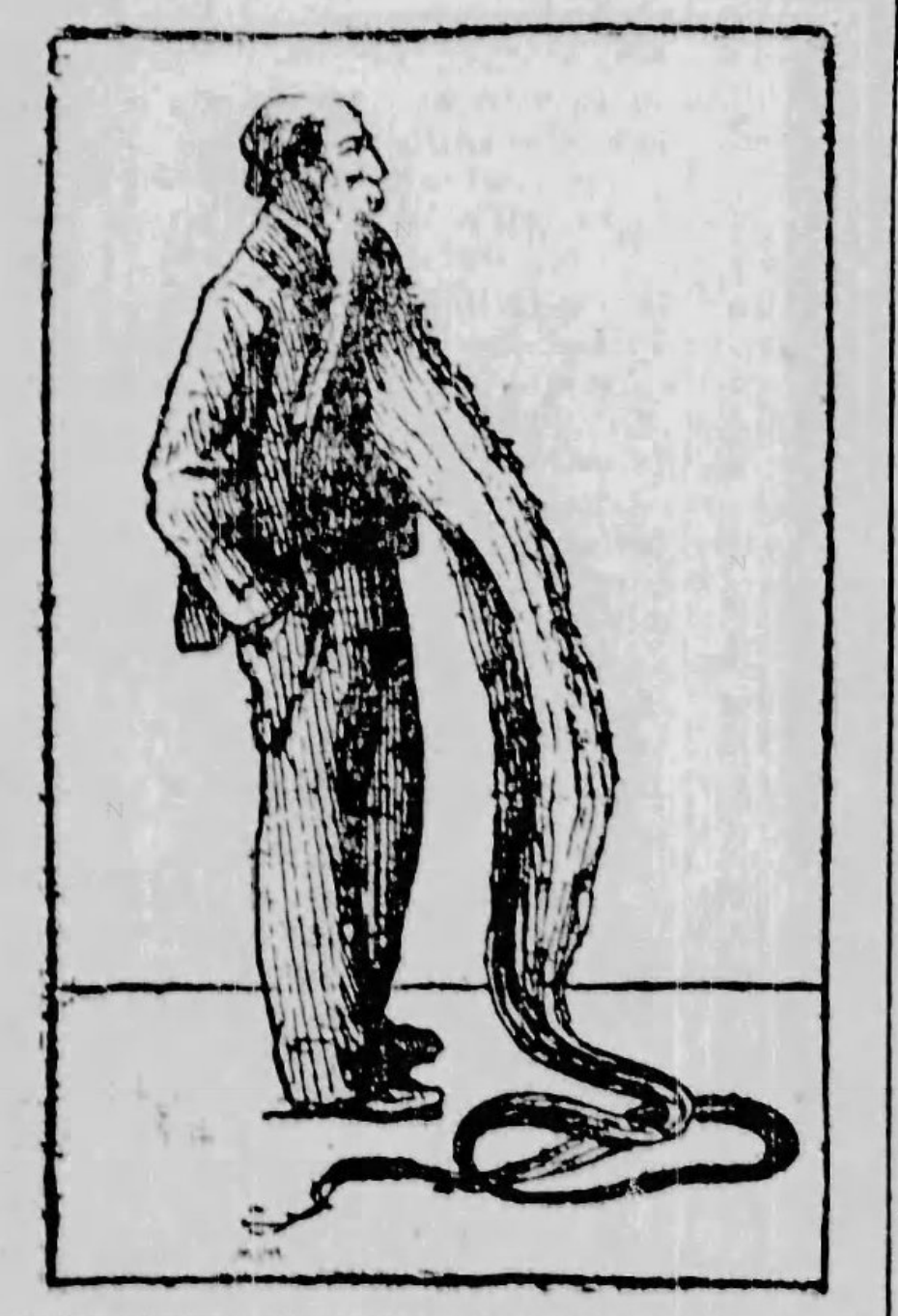
"The lesson produces an indelible impression upon them. They learned long ago that all animals must be subservient to man. They evince rage at the sight of a wild monkey. They are most valuable servants and enable the planters to make handsome incomes, which would be impossible with solely human labor."—Denver Post.

Cure Yourself of Rheumatism or Neuralgia.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of recent date contained an account of a most remarkable discovery for the cure of any form of rheumatism or neuralgia in a marvelously short time without causing any discomfort whatever. The acid in the system is so neutralized that rheumatic affections cannot exist; it was tested in hundreds of old chronic cases with perfect success before being made public, and leaves no room for doubt. The Inquirer wired its correspondent to interview the discoverer for details regarding its use whereby any may avail themselves of its marvelous benefits at home. The above article, together with full information, will be sent to any sufferer without cost, who will write to Dr. Stephenson, 5-3 Irvington St., Boston, Mass.

WEARS THE LONGEST BEARD IN THE WORLD

Jean Coulon needs a shave more badly than any other living man. If his strength lay in the length of his hair, this Frenchman would be a very Hercules. His beard measures 10 feet 10½ inches in length, while his mustache is over a yard and a half long. Of course he has taken his time to cultivate these amazing adornments, as you may gather from the fact that he is 76 years of age. He is very proud of them, and this is perhaps one reason among many why he does not permit the vulgar to gaze on his grandeur every day of the week.



The inhabitants of Montlucon, in the department of Allier, where Coulin resides, are very proud of him, and by way of acknowledging their appreciation, the man with the unlimited beard exhibits his luxurious growth to all and sundry who care to come and see him any Sunday. Indeed, it may be said for him the Sabbath is scarcely a day of rest, for when not in view he is carefully dressing his amazing appendage and mustache. During the week he rolls his beard in a sort of bag, so that he may be able to go about his occupation the more conveniently.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Those "Successes."

First Thespian (to actor whose company has stranded tin the west)—How's the walking between here and St. Louis?

Second Thespian—More tiresome, maybe but less expensive than our run in New York.

A Concession

The Boy—This isn't what she ordered.

The Grocer—I know it. Just tell her this is more expensive, but we'll let her have it for the same price.—Indianapolis News.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride and exhibit sample bicycle. **1902 MODELS, $9 to $15** 1900 and 1901 Models, high grade, $7 to $11 **500 Second-hand Wheels** all makes and models, good as new $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We **SHIP ON APPROVAL** and 10 DAYS TRIAL without a cent in advance. Earn a Bicycle distributing catalogs. Write at once for net prices and special offer. **MEAD CYCLE CO.** Dept. 119 F. Chicago, Ill.

Well Preserved

Women often astonish new acquaintances, who are introduced to a large family of strong boys and healthy girls, who call this young looking woman mother. It is popularly supposed that maternity is the foe of beauty, and the worn and faded face of many a mother seems to warrant the belief. But it is hard to believe that nature should compel a woman to sacrifice the rightful dower of her beauty in order to carry out a natural function of her being. And nature does not. The pains and sufferings incident to motherhood are, to a large extent, unnatural. This is proved by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which prevents and cures nausea, tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite, induces refreshing sleep, and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Dunn Co., Wis., writes: "I have been intending to write to you ever since my baby was born in regard to what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I cannot praise it enough, for I have not been as well for five years as I am now. In July last I had a baby boy, weight 11 lbs., and I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had one sick day. I have not had any uterine trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all my friends here are surprised to see me so well."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire abiut toshrdl lan oshrdl an or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Valley of Decision, by Mrs. Edith Wharton, is a novel which gives a careful study of life conditions, and the subtle workings of temperament. It is a story whose scene is laid in Italy.

From Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 426-423 West Broadway, New York.

Irrigation in the United States, by Frederick Haynes Newell. A long review of this valuable book will be found elsewhere in this issue.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Audrey, by Mary Johnston, is a romance of colonial Virginia. It is an excellent story, charmingly told, and will be aa very popular book.

From Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati.

The Riddle of Life, by J. Wesley Johnston, is a novel of very ordinary type, having for its motive the attempt to defraud an old man of his wealth and to fasten the guilt upon his son.

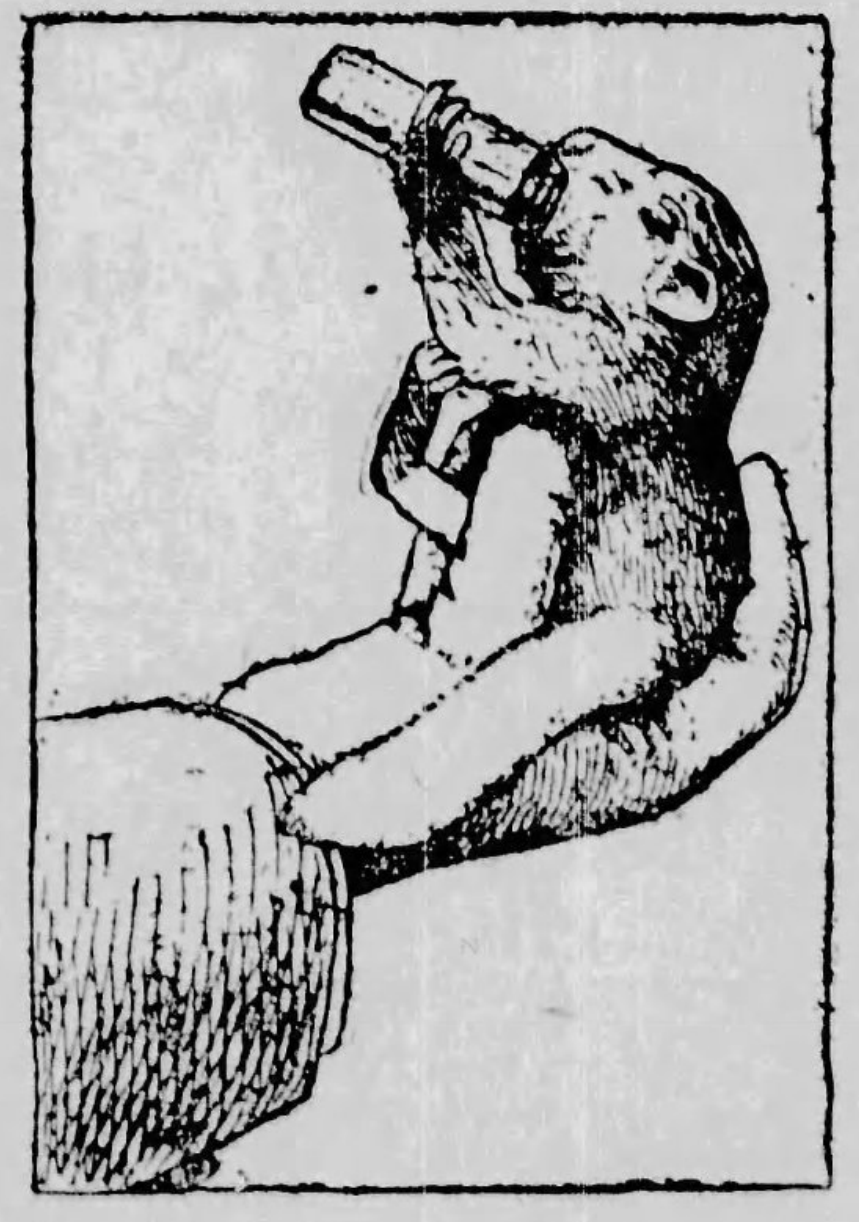
From the C. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

The Perverts, by Dr. William Lee Howard, is an attempt at a scientific novel, whose characters are moral degenerates or physical weaklings.

BABY FOX SQUIRREL TAKING HIS DINNER

This picture is drawn from a photograph and shows a fox squirrel taking his dinner.

He is not old enough to open his eyes,



but has a good appetite and holds the bottle without assistance. Taken from the nest by one of Florida's winter visitors, who had killed the mother, he is dependent on the kindness of his foster parents and on cows' milk.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BRIGHT BITS OF BY-PLAY.

Ted:—"What do you think of a fellow who has given up poker, drinking and theatres during Lent?" Ned—"Think he's broke."—New York Sun.

Mistress:—"I am not quite satisfied with your references." Applicant:—"Nayther am I, mum; but they're the best I could get."—Tit-Bits.

Host:—"Why did you kick my dog? He only sniffed at you?" Visitor:—"Well, you didn't expect me to wait till he tasted me, did you?"—Illustrated Bits.

"Well," said the girl's father, sternly, after the timid suitor had finally stated his case, "do you think you could support a family, young man?" "Gee whizz!" exclaimed the young man, "have you lost your job?"—Detroit Free Press.

Rich Old Aunt:—"Robert, I'm going to make my will, I think I shall leave you (pause)— Attentive Nephew, eagerly:—"Yes, aunt?" Aunt:—"Before long."—Punch.

Old lady:—"If the train should happen to run off the track, wouldn't these stoves set the cars on fire?" Brakeman:—"No danger, ma'am. The only bad places on this road are on the bridges."—New York Weekly.

Ethel:—"Were you very much surprised to meet her?" Blanche:—"Surprised? Why, I didn't notice what she had on!"—Judge.

His wife's mother, in a terrible flutter: —"Oh, dear! Oh, my! That heavy Louis XIV clock upstairs has just fallen off the wall with a terrible crash on the very spot where I stood but a moment before." Her daughter's husband, absent minded:—"I always said that clock was slow."—New York Press.

The teacher:—"Without mastering multiplication we could not go any further in arithmetic." One of the pupils:—"Gee! Wouldn't that be a cinch."—Puck.

Cassidy:—"Man, ye're drunk." Casey: —"'Tis a lie ye're spakin' Cassidy. Ye'd not dare to say that to me iv Oi was sober." Cassidy:—"Iv ye wuz sober ye'd hov sinse enough to know ye wuz drunk."—Philadelphia Press.

TOO MUCH FOR THE SENATOR

Chauncey Depew Was Made Desperate by a Child's Questions.

It is not often that Senator Depew has his patience taxed as severely as it was one day recently on a Washington street car. The senator boarded a car in the capitol grounds. Immediately the occupants fell to nudging one another in the ribs and whispering one another in the ears, greatly to the amusement of Senator Depew, who, though the subject of both nudges and whisperings, was not supposed to be conscious of either.

Up in the farthermost corner of the car sat a man who was apparently reading a newspaper, but in reality enjoying the little passing bit of comedy before him. He was very stout and wore a silk hat and loose-fitting blue overcoat. His face was full and rather florid. If he were in the senate chamber instead of a street car and should rise from his seat the president of the senate would recognize him as the gentleman from Illinois.

At the Baltimore & Ohio station the car was stopped and boarded by a woman with a small boy. Each carried some luggage, and had evidently reached town by a train a few moments before. The woman seemed fatigued and out of humor. The boy out of humor, but not at all fatigued. Senator Depew embraced the new arrivals in his all-pervading smile. The woman looked her surprise. The boy expressed his.

"What," he asked, "is that man laffin' at, ma?"

"I don't know."

"He ain't laffin' at me, is he?"

"Oh, keep still."

The boy stared at Senator Depew's carefully trimmed mutton chop whiskers. He had evidently never seen such hirsute adornment.

"Ma."

"Well?"

"What's the matter with that man's whispers? Do you think they grow that-a-way, natural?"

"Willy, I wish you'd hush."

"Why ain't pa's that-a-way?"

"If you don't hush I'll whip you."

Senator Depew's smile was dying gradually from his face. The smiles upon the faces of the other passengers seemed to increase proportionately.

"Ma, don't you think he puts anything on 'em?"

"I don't know."

"Why does he have so much hair on his face?"

"How do I know?"

"Mabbe it's because he ain't got any on his head."

"Why, Willie!"

"Do you think they stay like that all the time?"

"I suppose so."

"At nights too?"

"Oh, hush up."

The boy quieted down for a moment, but the stout man again nodded encouragement from the corner of his seat.

"Ma, do you think there's any chance of 'em growing on me when I'm a man?"

"Will, you must not talk any more. Look at that little pony and cart passing by; ain't they cute?"

"Yes, ma; but, ma, I'd hate to rub my face up against his'n, wouldn't you?"

"Conductor!" exclaimed the distinguished New Yorker, "for heaven's sake stop this car! If this idiotic young interrogation point remains on I get off, for I should hate to commit infanticide on such a beautiful day."

COLONIZING IN WYOMING.

"A gigantic colonization scheme is now maturing to people the entire southwestern part of Wyoming," said C. J. Wertheim Salmonson, confidential agent of Jacob Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to-day.

Mr. Salmonson has been assigned by Mr. Schiff as special attache to the land department of the Union Pacific.

"Immense irrigation plans are under way, which include the importation of 200 families from Holland. The Union Pacific and a syndicate headed by Addison C. Thomas of Chicago are working hand in hand. The syndicate controls 150,000 acres in Wyoming in which they will put irrigation ditches. The raising of sugar beets will be the special industry."

Mr. Salmonson says that it is planned to add $5,000,000 to the capital stock of the Union Pacific.

Her First Order.

The following account of a newly-married society young woman placing her first order with a grocer has been sent to the Oregonian. The incident is said to have happened in Portland. However, the story will interest many young women, wherever it happened.

The young wife was greeted by the obsequious grocer with a request to know what he could have the pleasure of serving her with, and she proceeded to place her first order as follows:

"Please send me up five pounds of paralyzed sugar for frosting."

"Yes'm. Anything else?"

"Yes; send me three cans of condemned milk."

"Wes'm. What else?"

"I want some salt, if you have any that is fresh. You must be sure that it is nice and fresh."

"Yes'm; I have some perfectly fresh—just came in this morning. Do you want anything else, mum? I have some very fine horseradish."

"No, I thank you. I do not care for any. We do not keep a horse." Portland Oregonian.

Fashionable.

Guest—This butter tastes like oleomargarine.

Landlord—Yes, you see since the cow went to the cattle show at the city she has adopted a lot of city fashions!—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Startling Cures By a Battle Creek Man

A Body of Battle Creek's Most Famous Physicians Have Perfected a System of Treatment That is Startling the World and Curing Thousands Formerly Pronounced Incurable.

TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FREE.

A
MESSAGE
OF
HOPE

The accompanying cut is of a book written by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the great lecturer, author and physician, of Battle Creek, Mich., who has perfected a system of treatment that promises to banish disease and suffering. The Doctor claims that disease is abnormal and can be positively banished from the world. At the age of 81 he is as hale, hearty and vigorous as most men of 30, and he says that anyone can command their faculties and health as he has done. The Doctor has written this book for the sole purpose of revealing to sufferers the wonderful system of treatment which he has originated and you will find in it knowledge that will be of great value to you. It gives you the key to perfect health and happiness. Among the thousands of cases cured by this wonderful system of treatment are the paralytic; the blind and the deaf; also those suffering from Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact all chronic troubles. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure all chronic diseases that he has instructed the Institute of which he is president to give every reader of the Blade who is in poor health a ten days' treatment free, postage paid, in order to demonstrate to them that health is within their grasp. Write at once addressing Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., Drawer G 1, stating your troubles that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition. They will also send you their book "A Message of Hope," explaining fully their grand system of treatment and a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

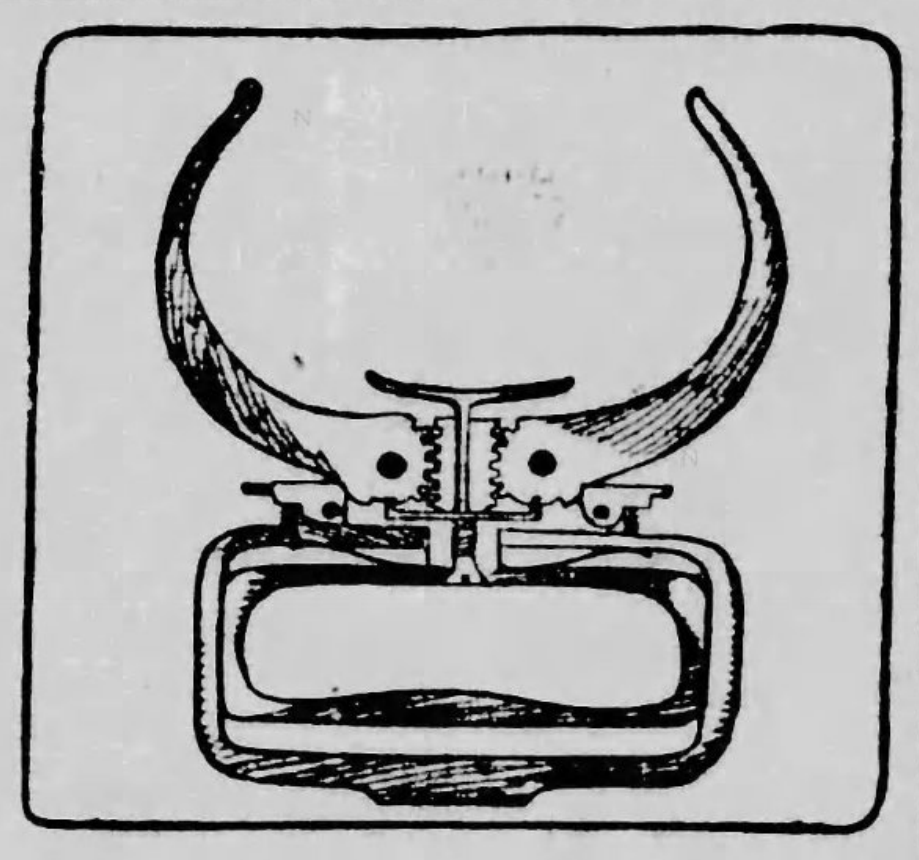
My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

UTOMATIC LOCK ON HANDCUFF

With the ordinary handcuff there is not a little opportunity for a strong prisoner to escape before the bracelets can be clamped on the wrists, and it would, perhaps, be an advantage to the man making the arrest if the jaws were arranged to lock automatically as soon as the cuff touched the wrist. This is the end sought to be attained by the invention shown in the accompanying picture. This arrangement provides an automatic trigger to close the jaws instantly when brought into contact with any object between them, and also arranges for the release of the jaws by closing the hand slightly on the handles of the bracelet. As will be seen, there is a sliding oblong handle inside the main frame, with a connection to the trigger plate. The jaws are pivoted on either side of the sliding pin of the trigger, with a rack mechanism controlling their action. Each jaw is also provided with a spring-actuated locking block, which serves the double purpose of holding the jaws open until the trigger is sprung and of locking them in their closed position. To put the handcuff into use it is grasped by one hand and suddenly slipped over the wrist of the person to be made a prisoner, when the pressure on the projecting plate of the trigger releases the locks and allows the jaws to shut over the wrist.



Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

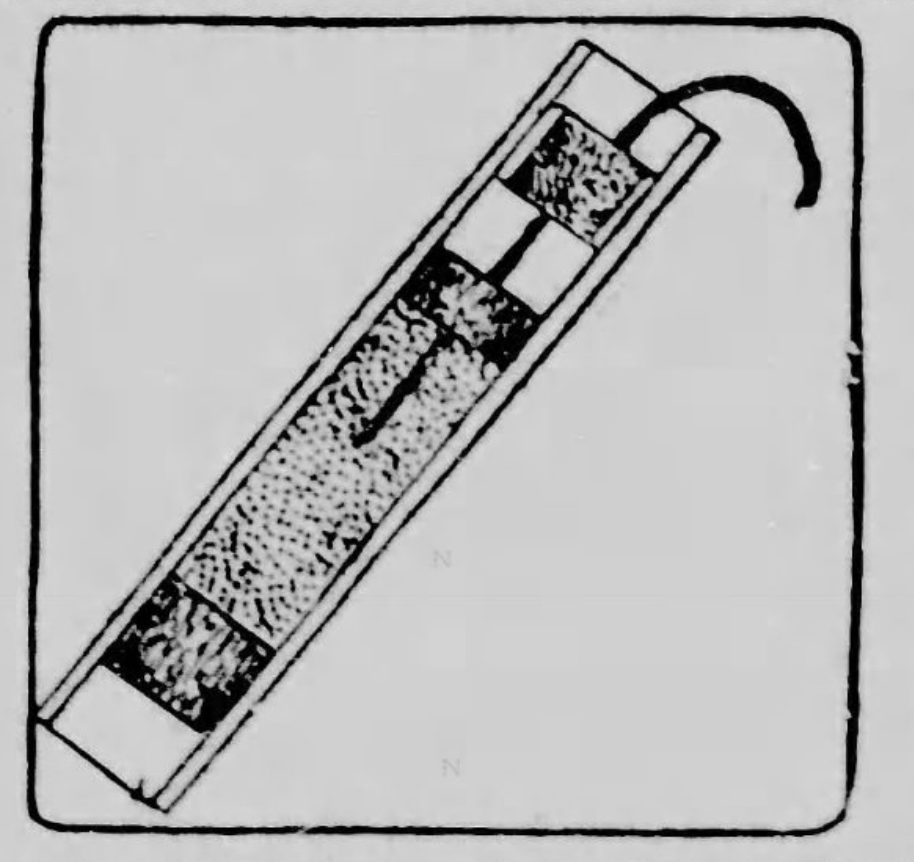
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A "SAFETY" FIRECRACKER.

The average small boy generally wants to investigate the cause of the non-explosion of a firecracker altogether too soon, with the result that he has a blackened face and perhaps a blinded eye to show for his curiosity. An inventor has designed the firecracker shown in the drawing with the intention of eliminating the danger of accident from this cause. To accomplish this result the cracker is made with a preliminary alarm arrangement which, while not sufficient to injure the face or hands, explodes with enough force to frighten the child and cause it to jump back in time to escape the effect of the main explosion. As will be seen by a glance at the picture the fuse is similar to that hitherto employed for discharging the cracker, but instead of passing directly through the packing wad into the main charge of the explosive, it enters a primary division of the tube, containing a small charge of powder or illuminating compound. After passing through the compartment the fuse extends to the main explosive charge. In one form of the safety cracker the preliminary signal takes the form of red, blue or green fire, this being especially designed for night use, when the color of the preliminary display adds not a little to the amusement of the child. The cost of this safety cracker may perhaps be a little more than that of the ordinary cracker, but the elimination of the dangerous element is fully worth the difference.



The Dear Girl.

Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Rural—Well, paw, when Mary comes home from college she can give you a point or two about farming.

Farmer Rural—What's Mary up to now?"

Mrs. Rural—Why, she writes that all the girls are learning fencing.

Might.

Puck.

Might doesn't make right; but, as a rule, it manages to make good.

The Farmstead.

ANSWERS AND INQUIRIES.

Incubator Troubles.

Editor Farmstead:—The Blade of March 13 contained an inquiry why chicks die in the shell in the incubator. I have had no personal experience with hot water incubators, but have had quite a bit with hot air; and I think the trouble lies in there being too much moisture during incubation. If there be too much moisture, the chicks will grow so large as to fill the entire space in the shell, leaving no room to move, in order to pick the shell. I followed directions, according to a book published by a California house, and kept the moisture pans full of water the required length of time, with the same trouble—the chicks would be full grown, but dead in the shell. Somewhere I read an article on the moisture question that seemed very reasonable and I argued the question out for myself. This being a much higher climate than Southern California and during the spring months, there being so much rain, the air is full of moisture without putting any in the incubator. Reasoning that the hens have only what moisture is in the air, I tried not putting any water in the pans at all, with much better results. My hot air machine is running now, but I shall put no water in the pans—at least not this time. Perhaps in the summer, when the weather is dry and hot, if I reset the machine, I may use some water. This may not meet the views of others, and I only offer it as my own personal experience. I wish we might have an incubator column, that we might each give our experiences for the benefit of others. To use a Western bit of slang, I have had "all kinds of times with mine," and can testify that experience is not only a hard teacher, but a most thorough one.—J. L., Garfield, Wash.

Warbles on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. B. C., Buchanan, Mich.:—The small bunches on the back of your heifer are warbles, caused by large black flies, called cattle flies. They cause no harm, but if left until fully matured they become the large fly. They are more severe on young cattle.—W. A. B., Ohlstown, O.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to J. B. C.:—He need not be alarmed about his heifer. The grubs will all come out as soon as they get their growth and she will be all right. The grub is caused by an egg being lair under the skin by the large horse-fly, the summer before.—S. M. H., Muses Mills, Ky.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the warbles question: It is a good plan to squeeze them out at this season of the year. They do not give much pain to the animal, except when they are in the sunshine and the grub moves. Their cause is an egg placed under the skin by a green-bodied horse-fly in mid-summer.—C. M., Morgantown, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—If J. B. C. Buchanan, Mich., will put common salt on his cattle's backs he will not be troubled any more with warbles. I often use a strong solution, putting in more salt than will dissolve. Warbles are caused by the heel fly. Doubtless all stockmen have seen cattle stick up their tails and run furiously for a creek or water hole to get rid of them.—L. C. C., Ursus, Va.

The Best Suggestion Yet.

Editor Farmstead:—The most sensible and the only right way to cure a cow from milking herself is to fatten and sell her to the butcher. All the devices that have been given in the Farmstead column as relics of barbarism, are cruel and unmerciful. A person who will put such traps on a cow, so as to deprive her of the free use of her head, especially when flies are troublesome, is abusive and cruel to the animal, and should receive attention from the humane society.—M. B., Mich.

Pruning Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to say to C. T. E. that I find the best plan in pruning is to cut as close to the trunk or larger limb as possible, so as not to interfere with the bark on the trunk or larger limb.—S. M. H., Muses Mills, Ky.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead.—To remove warts from horses and cattle: Grease two or three times with lard. It will also kill lice on stock. It has never failed me.—D. V. H., Fulton, Ind.

Ringbone in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a remedy for A. F., East Jewett, N. Y., for ringbone in horses: Pulverized cantharides, oil of spike, origanum, amber, cedar, Barbadoes tar, and British oil, of each 2 ounces; spirits of turpentine, 4 ounces; common potash, ½ ounce; nitric acid, 6 ounces; oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), 4 ounces; oil of wormwood, 1 oz.; and lard, 3 pounds. Melt the lard, and slowly add the acid; stir well and add the others, stirring until cold.

Clip off the hair, and apply by rubbing and heating in; in about 3 days, or when it is done running, wash off with soap and apply again. In recent cases, two or three applications will cure, but in old cases it will take three or four weeks. —E. L., Fairmont, Neb.

Bitter Cream.

Editor Farmstead:—If Reader, of Egg Harbor, had the same experience as Reader, of Woodbine, Iowa, no doubt both can use this remedy. The cause of bitter cream is from freezing, or standing in too cold a place too long. After straining milk, keep it about 36 hours at a temperature not lower than 40 degrees, and not higher than 45 degrees. If you have a creamery, you can do this by pouring hot water into the tank. After skimming the milk, keep the cream at a temperature of 65 degrees, not less than 24 hours, and two or three days, if you can. If you have no dairy thermometer, buy one and use it. Cut this out and keep it till next winter when you will have the same trouble.—G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Made Over by Quitting Coffee.

Coffee probably wrecks a greater percentage of Southerners than Northern people, for Southerners use it more freely.

The work it does is distressing enough in some instances; as an illustration, Miss Sue W. Fairall, 517 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va., writes: "I was a coffee drinker for years, and for about six years my health was completely shattered. I suffered fearfully with headaches and nervousness, also palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite.

My sight gradually began to fail and finally I lost the sight of one eye altogether. The eye was operated upon and the sight partially restored, then I became totally blind in the other eye.

My doctor used to urge me to give up coffee, but I was wilful and continued to drink it until finally in a last case of severe illness the doctor insisted that I must give up the coffee, so I began using the Postum Food Coffee, and in a month I felt like a new creature.

I steadily gained in health and strength. About a month ago I began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and the effect has been wonderful. I really feel like a new woman and have gained about 25 pounds.

I am quite an elderly lady and before using Postum and Grape-Nuts I could not walk a square without exceeding fatigue, now I walk ten or twelve without feeling it. Formerly in reading I could remember but little but now my memory holds fast what I read.

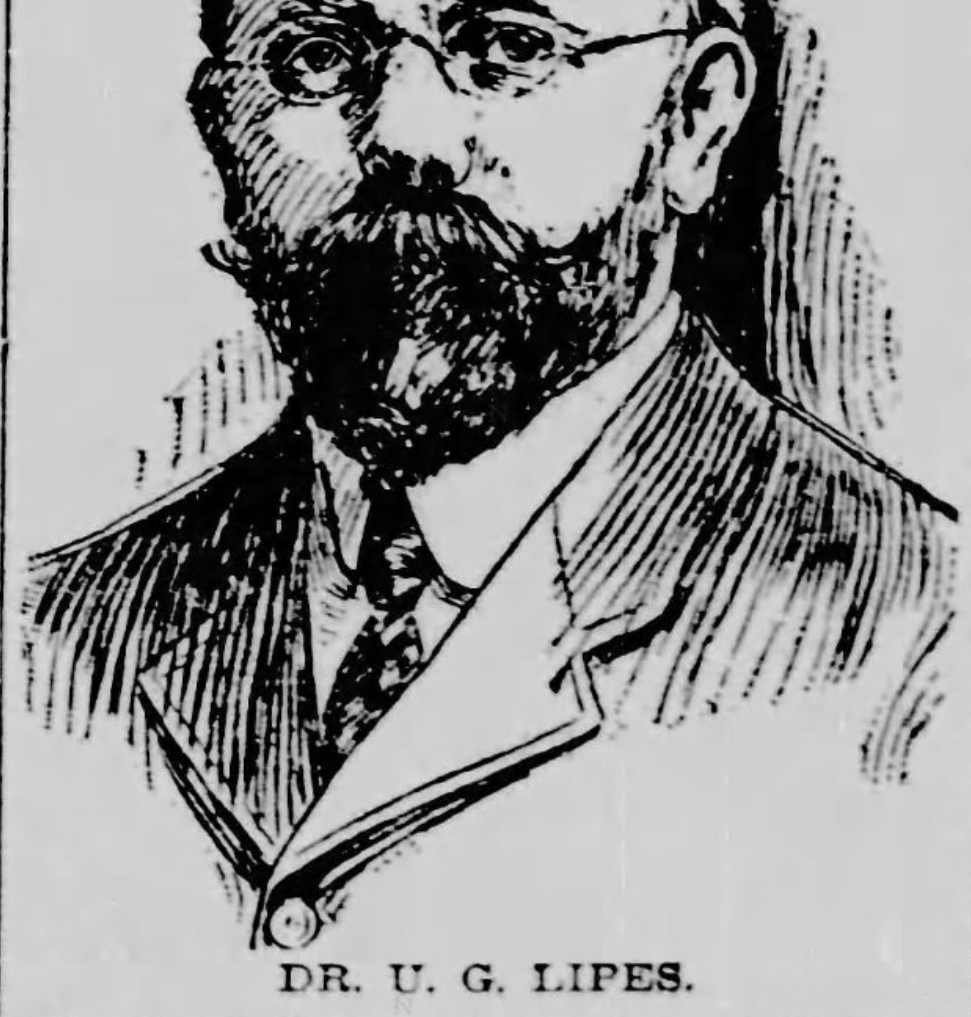
Several friends who have seen the remarkable effects of Postum and Grape-Nuts on me have urged that I give the facts to the public for the sake of suffering humanity, so, although I dislike publicity, you can publish this letter and my name if you like."

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.



DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

Horse Diseases.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell Old Subscriber, Bloomingdale, O., to try giving his horse one ounce each laudanum, marshmallows and prepared chalk, in a drench, to correct the bowels.

Make a solution of one dram each of carbolic acid and sulphite of zinc in one-half pint of soft water; inject up the nose with a small syringe, for that chronic cough in your mare. I cured one of my own that had been running over a year.—D. V. S., Howard, N. Y.

Pruning Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—To C. T. E., Blackville, W. Va.: Cut the limbs of your trees close to the body of the tree. If the tree is healthy, the bark will nearly cover round in three years.—M. C. W., Alma, Ill.

Those Weak Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. W., of Bryant, S. D., in Blade of March 6, to bathe the backs of his ailing pigs with spirits of turpentine, and give them charcoal to eat. The trouble is a weakness of the kidneys.—M. C. W., Alma, Ill.

Scratches in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A. B., Lower Weatherford, Vt., to take 5 cents' worth of verdigris, 2 tablespoonfuls of hog's lard, a lump of rosin the size of a small egg; place all in a skillet on the stove, melt together, and rub on three days, then omit three days, and repeat. It will surely cure.—C. R. F., Pomona, Kan.

Editor Farmstead:—The best remedy I know of for scratches is to feed your horse condition powders. Wash the sore parts with warm water and castile soap. Take about two ounces of glycerine and stir in enough sulphur to make a thick paste; apply this to the grease heel with the hand and rub in well. Apply this every two days for a week, and I think your horse will be on the mend.—G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich.

Wool From Sheep Pelts.

Editor Farmstead:—Mr. Z. J. K., of Harveys, wants to know how to take wool from sheep skins. Take the skin when green—fresh from the slaughter, is best, but dry will do, if soaked in water; sprinkle with water. Then coat thickly with slacked lime on the flesh side; then fold neatly, the flesh side together; wrap up and put in a cool place for ten days. Without injury, the wool will pull off easily. Then soak in water for one week. At this stage the skin is easily cleaned of lime, and all of the flesh which can be taken off with the back part of a drawing knife, with the skin spread over a smooth log of wool; it is then ready for tanning.—F. C., Lascassas, Tenn.

That Lamb.

G. W. M., Waterloo, N. Y.:—You forgot to state what ails your lamb. If it is scours, give a teaspoon heaping full of blood albumen, mixed in its milk, once a day until the disease is checked.

Contracted Hoof.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in the issue of March 13, an inquiry for a remedy for contracted hoof on horses. Put a light shoe on the foot; rasp the hoof thin in front, so it will slightly give when pressed hard with thumb; put the jaws of a blacksmith's tongs in the heel of the shoe, over the frog of the foot; open the tongs and slightly spread the calks apart. Grease the hoof, to make it soft with oil; spread the foot with the tongs every four days a little.—I. P. T., Blue Creek, Ohio.

Those Weak Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please ask R. F. T. to try my remedy for his lame pigs, and let me know the result through The Blade. Take a bottle of turpentine and put a row of drops across the kidneys, and the whole length of the spine; wait a few days, and if there is not an improvement, put a few drops in the feed. An old hog will bear a half-teaspoonful. I have known of cases when they could not get up at all, where this has effected a cure. It is caused by over-feeding.—I. A. M., Wallace, N. Y.

Black Pepper.

D. C., Williamston, Mich.:—Black pepper should be used with blood albumen in feeding hens.

Jimson Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—To E. G. H., St. Johns: In regard to giving jimson seed to horses: My husband used to give a teaspoonful to a horse for the blood, but I cannot say how often. I know it is not poisonous.—D. D.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to E. G. B., St. Johns: Jimson seed is good for a horse in a run-down condition and is not poisonous, if the horse is not given too much. I would give one teaspoonful once or twice a week, or better to give half a teaspoonful three to four times a week. More than this might prove poisonous to the horse.—W. A. B., Ohlstown, O.

Let's Do It, Brethren.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to make a suggestion. It will cost nothing and I think will be worth just about what it costs, without any commission allowed. I think often that farmers are greatly benefited by the column set apart for questions and answers, and we are only too glad to give our experience to those inquirers, if it will be of any benefit.

I would suggest that a column be started like this: "To A. B. C.:—Your prescription for my horse cured him.—X. Y. Z."

In that way we would know whether we were fooling away our time in writing. Don't take this suggestion so seriously that there will be any danger of bringing on brain trouble.—D. V. S., Howard, N. Y.

Clay-Eating Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 12-year-old stallion. If he gets his head to the ground he will take a mouthful of sand or clay and eat it as he would oats. If he gets clay on his hoofs he will lick it off when he gets in the stall. Will it hurt him to eat all he wants?

When I drive ten or fifteen miles and then start back home, perhaps when I get half way home he will have a spell of acting as though he was all tired out and will stop. In fifteen minutes he will be all over it and start off as brisk as ever. He never has these spells going, but always coming home. He does not seem to be in any pain. What is the cause of it, and what can I do for him?—D. B. V., Baldwin, Mich.

To Prevent Fleas.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me how to keep fleas off a dog?—D. B. V., Baldwin, Mich.

Growing Cedars.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please state how to start cedar trees?—C. S., Basil, Kan.

An Ailing Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please name the disease and give remedy? A yearling calf has its head drawn to its left side and its right eye has gone out. It tries to eat and cannot swallow. It keeps running around in a circle. It froths at the mouth and has been sick for about ten days.—C. T. N., Chapel, Mo.

Caring for Dried Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some correspondent tell me how to care for dried beef through the summer, so it will not mold or get too dry? That is, beef dried now, to be kept for use this summer.—F. M., Atkinson, Neb.

Planting Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—How small should Irish potatoes be cut to plant? Should the little end with so many eyes be planted or thrown away?—L. J. S., Sandy, N. C.

Lambs Dying Off.

Editor Farmstead:—My yearling lambs are dying at the rate of one a day. What ails them and is there any remedy—if so, what? I feed mixed timothy and clover hay twice a day, grain once a day. They get quite thin, then scour and die in from two to seven days. The last one was only two days. I opened it, found many spots on the intestines containing a hard, mealy substance, but no worms. Stomach about normal, except a dark green stripe on one side; liver quite white; both lungs somewhat concerted; when opened a bloody and milky substance ran out. What is it?—W. A. R., North Jackson, O.

Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade kindly tell me whether alfalfa should be sown with other grain the same as clover or timothy, or should it be sown alone? As I want it for a hog pasture, can I pasture it the first year?—E. M. T., Osgood, Iowa.

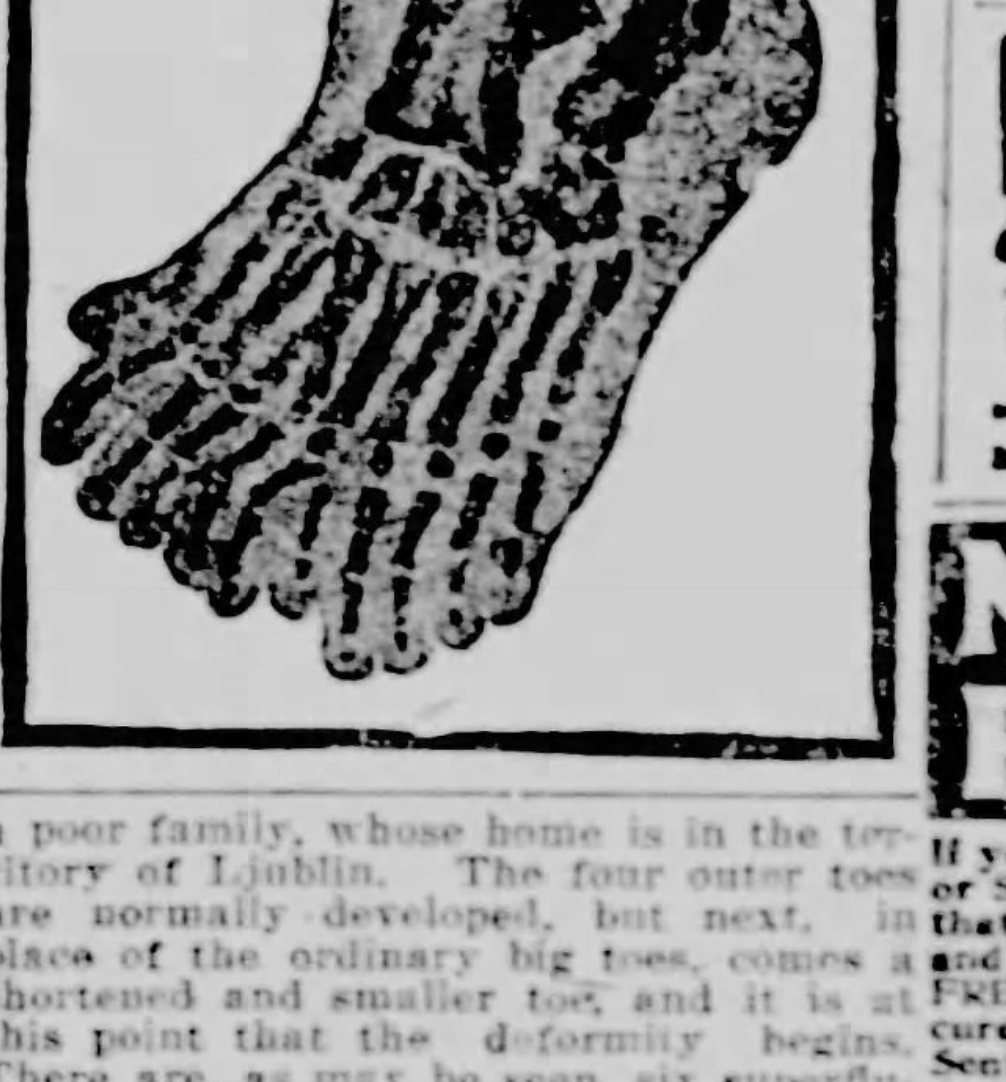
Worms in Well.

Editor Farmstead:—My well is infested with small black worms. When the water is stirred they draw up in a round ball; let the water stand still and they will stretch out like a water leech. Will some one tell me what will destroy them? The well is 24 feet deep and the water is cold and clear.—T. D., Strawberry Point, Iowa.

ELEVEN TOES ON FOOT.

In the recent report of the Physico-Medical society of the University of Moscow may be found a remarkable article by Herr S. O. Stepnitzky, in which he tells of a woman whom he found in Russia with eleven toes on one foot.

This woman is one of the daughters of a poor family, whose home is in the territory of Ljublin. The four outer toes are normally developed, but next, in place of the ordinary big toes, comes a shortened and smaller toe, and it is at this point that the deformity begins. There are, as may be seen, six superfluous toes. Of these two are well developed, but instead of being free they are united by a piece of skin, and of the remaining four toes three are parallel with each other and the fourth turned off at an angle.



With the exception of this last one all the toes are movable, and the X-ray shows that all except the fifth and eleventh have each three distinct bones.—New York Herald.

Lost—An Elephant.

By an odd mistake in shipment, an elephant was lost in Paris last week. When the owner could not be found, a galaxy of the bravest police was ordered to escort the pachyderm to the pound. The animal had been shipped from Havre. A railroad crew at Batignolles shunted the car to a side-track, where it was forgotten. The police and elephant, accompanied by a great crowd, had started for the pound when the owner appeared, to the joy of all, including the elephant.

No "Camille" in This.

The Comedian—I thought you and Miss Poser were to be married this week. Is it postponed?

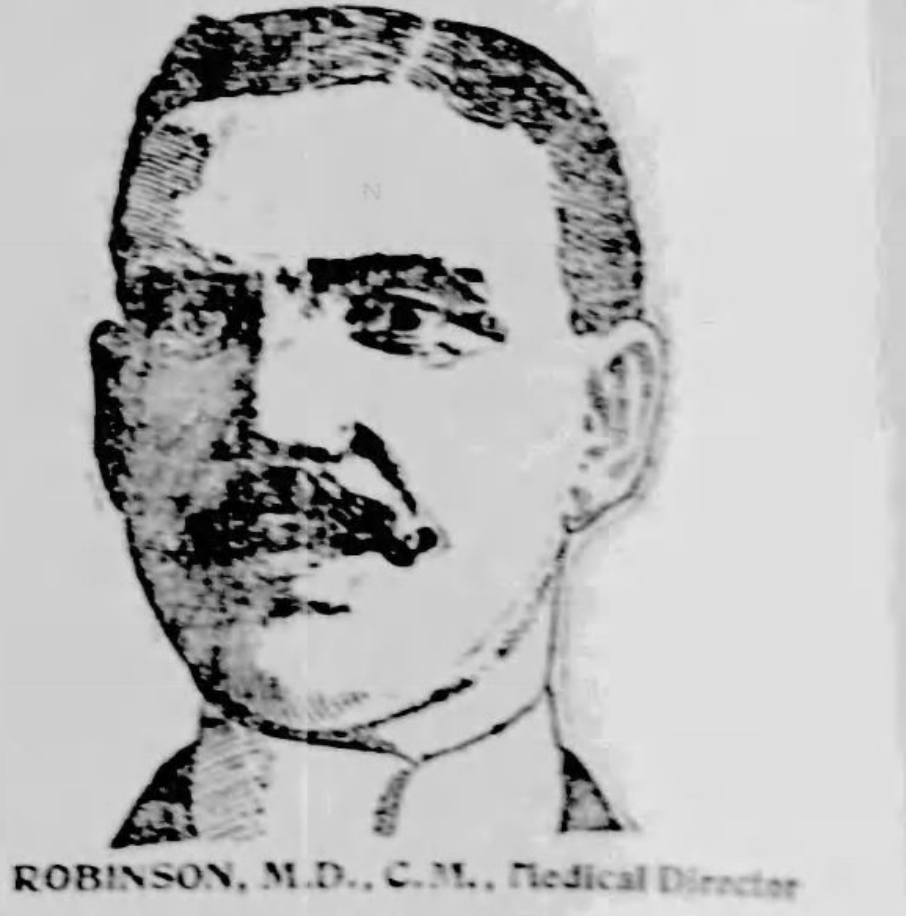
The Heavy—Gad, sir. She actually wants her name to appear before mine in the wedding announcement.—Life.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We **PAY** CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.



A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1139 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY PROCURED. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys, Washington, D.C. Est. 1869. Hand book free

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Buyers for Farms or other real estate may be found through me, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn my successful method for finding buyers. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25c; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. M. HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution. Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812. Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico. Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

FEMALE HELP.

Home Work $12 Weekly guaranteed experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp for full instructions, etc. Address 20th Century Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees, Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

WANTED Agents to sell Cylinder Engine Oils and Paints. ADAMS-FRANKLIN OIL CO. Cleveland, Ohio.

EARN GOOD MONEY In Your Spare Time. Address with stamp. Talcott System, 151 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 561, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES! $500 REWARD for a case of obstinate suppression, any cause my monthly regulator fails to relieve. Mail. Harmless reg., safe, sure. How long suppressed. DR. JACKSON R. CO., K. 816, 167 Dearborn, Chicago.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and references FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

NEW CURE FOR FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street. New York City.

PETS LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY OF ALL KINDS ABSOLUTELY **FREE** STOCK PEDIGREED AND REGISTERED. POULTRY SCORED all bred and raised at the Epitomist Experiment Station where the Agricultural Epitomist is edited and printed amid the activities of real farm life, in which results of experiments made at this Station are given from month to month together with other information of inestimable value to every farmer, gardener and household generally, with any size farm down to the smallest garden plot. We breed nothing but the best and purest strains of all kinds of Stock and Poultry including Angora Goats, Scotch Collie Dogs, Belgian Hares, Etc., and all the best strains of Poultry. It is our aim to aid every one whose stock and poultry is not absolutely pure to start in right. A postal card with your name and address and calling attention to this advertisement, will get you full particulars together with descriptions and illustrations of our Pets, Stock and Poultry which we give absolutely free. Address EPITOMIST EXPERIMENT STATION, Spencer, Ind

A Typographical Error.

Philadelphia Press.

"So, you're the society editor. Well, I'm J. Nuritch Hogg," began the angry visitor.

"Ah! Mr. Hogg, who gave the swell dinner at the——"

"The same, and I want to know what you mean by printing it 'swill dinner'?"

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

That Andersonville Spring.

Editor Blade:—I was somewhat surprised to see the statement of E. M. Slocum in the Blade of March 13 in regard to the spring at Andersonville. What an idea—of horses and cattle tramping the ground inside the stockade and inside the deadline! Not even the foot of man ever trod that ground; if he had, it would have been sure death. It is something new to old Andersonville prisoners to hear that the rebels ever put men to work to alleviate the condition of the prisoners. On the contrary, Capt. Wirz issued an order about that time to fill up all the wells that the prisoners had dug, with no other tools than a half canteen; but after the spring broke out, the order was never enforced. I passed by the spot five or six times a day, going to the brook for water, and it was nothing but a dry sand bank until one morning in August, 1864, there was water flowing out of a small hole in the ground, and there had been no digging done, notwithstanding the statement of the respected citizen of Jasper county, Iowa. The rebels were as much dumbfounded as the prisoners, and could give no valid reason for the breaking out of the spring at that time; but since the war I have seen a statement from a man in Georgia that the spring was in in a deep depression and in building the stockade they filled up the hollow and covered up the spring, and after being confined for nine months, it broke out. But there was a large pine stump close by the spring, which gives the lie to his statement.—B. F. S., Lakefork, O.

Our friend has misconstrued the statement regarding the spring. It stated that a spring had existed there before the prison pen was built, but that horses and cattle had trodden the earth down so as to obstruct it—also before the pen was built.

Editor Blade:—I saw in your valuable paper of March 13, a letter on the Andersonville spring. I was a prisoner at Andersonville during the summer of 1864, and was there when the spring broke out in August, 1864, in the afternoon on a very hot day. There came up a very heavy thunderstorm. I never saw such flashes of lightning, nor ever heard such terrific claps of thunder in my life. There were at that time 35,000 prisoners confined in the pen. The stream that passed through the center of the prison got so high in a short time that it washed a portion of the stockade away. The prisoners stood out in the shower and got cleaned up considerably—all the filth and live stock washed into the stream and went down it. After the shower passed over, the water was discovered to be running out of the ground between the stockade and deadline, on the northwest side of the prison; and we formed in line, and waited our turn to fill our cups or bootlegs or any other vessel we had to hold water, so we could get a drink.

I belonged in 74 one, close by the spring, and can testify that I never saw any water there until after the shower. The following comrades were there at the same time, and no doubt remember the circumstance well: Charles Russell, D. C. Tompkins, Hugh Mackerson, J. C. Ault, John Morgan, Henry Durant, Marion Stevenson, H. J. Creighton, John C. Cummings, Ed Ham, Ed Goble, Samuel West, Chas. Goode, and I could give you many more names. I would like to have a prisoners' reunion on the grounds where Andersonville stood, and all survivors meet there once more before answering to the last roll call.—A. S. C., late of Co. E, 63d Regt. N. Y. S. V., Ellenville, N. Y.

There is no doubt that the heavy rainfall was the cause of the breaking out of the spring. The probability is that a spring had existed at one time at or near that spot, and the underground waters, reinforced by the rain, set it to flowing again.

Dionysius.

E. W., New Decatur, Alaa.: There were two rulers named Dionysius, father and son. Dionysius the Elder was born in 431 or 430 B. C., died in 367 B. C. He was a very resourceful and energetic man, and soon made himself felt in the politics of Syracuse, a famous ancient city of Sicily, which had been settled by Greek colonists. In B. C. 405 the people of the city made him general, with full powers. He was finally recognized as ruler of Syracuse and the surrounding country, but was compelled to relinquish all claim to dominion over the remainder of Sicily, by the Carthagenians, with whom the Sicilians were at war. Dionysius carried on three other wars later with Carthage, but without any advantage to either party. His son, Dionysius the Younger, succeeded to power on the death of his father, B. C. 367, but at once devoted himself to a life of pleasure. Ten years afterward he was driven out of Syracuse. Nine years later he regained power in Syracuse, which he held for three years. Then the Corinthians captured the city, and allowed Dionysius to depart. He spent the remainder of his life in low pleasures.

The Julian period is an astronomical cycle, and has nothing to do with Dionysius.

The Sun North.

"Will you please in form me and others, if the sun is ever north of us in this latitude? If not, as some claim, how can it shine on the north side of a building just after sun-rise and before sun-set?"—L. E. C., Rose, N. Y.

Any school geography will tell you that the tropic of Cancer is placed on the parallel marking the farthest north the sun ever is directly vertical—and it is there only on June 21 each year, at the summer solstice. But the earth, being inclined to the plane of the sun's orbit, the sun rises and sets at points on the horizon farther north than the position it occupies at noon. Its path in the sky is not on a direct curve from its rising to its setting, but leans over southward. With a globe it is easy to see this, and to understand why the rising and setting sun shines in at north windows in this latitude at about the time of the summer solstice.

Lincoln Monument.

"I read in The Blade about two years ago that the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., was to be taken down and replaced by a new one. Has this been done, and for what reason, as the monument had been completed only about 26 years?"—G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich.

The Lincoln monument was built by contract, and the work was not well done. Hence it became necessary to rebuild it. Last summer the remains of President Lincoln were placed in the new foundation, the casket encased in a huge block of concrete, thus rendering any desecration impossible. The work of rebuilding the monument is completed by this time, we presume, but we are not certain as to this.

Saturday Holiday.

"Where, where and by whom was the custom introduced of having five days of school in a week?"—W. P. L., Foosston, Minn.

It is believed to have originated in the New England colonies. The services of the boys and girls were required at home on Saturdays, to aid in household duties, and in getting ready for Sunday. Some years ago we read of some place in New England where Monday is the holiday instead of Saturday, and it was said this originated in Monday being the weekly wash-day, and the children were needed at home to assist, and to "do chores." In England, we believe it is customary in some schools to have two half holidays, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Furloughs.

"If a regular soldier, enlisted for three years, is never granted a furlough, will he be discharged before his full time is up?"—O. L. L., Duck Run, Pa.

No. A furlough is not granted as a matter of right to which an enlisted man is entitled, but because of sickness or other good cause. Hence no time is deducted from the full term of enlistment.

Joseph Jefferson.

M. B. B., Shira, Pa.: Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. He was the descendant of a line of actors. He appeared on the stage in early boyhood, and received a thorough training in the school of hardship.

He was playing in Texas when the Mexican war broke out, followed the army into Mexico and appeared on the stage in that country. His first appearance as a really great comedian was in 1857, as Asa Trenchard, in Our American Cousin. In 1860 he went to Australia and remained there four years, where he met Dion Boucicault, who arranged the play of Rip Van Winkle, in which Jefferson made the success of his life. Jefferson appeared in over a hundred different characters, some of them, as Caleb Plummer and Bob Acres, of sufficient merit to have placed him in the front rank as a comedian; but it was Rip Van Winkle that made him great.

Vinland.

E. J. H., Hannibal Center, N. Y.: Much has been written about Vinland and the discovery of America by the Norsemen, but unfortunately for history, it was written a thousand years too late. While there is little doubt that the Norsemen discovered the northern coast of America, and made settlements upon it, instead of going home like sensible people and making an accurate record of their work, they wrote a lot of vague poems, called sagas, which are mostly fables and boastings, with only an accidental truth here and there. For this reason, they failed to receive the credit for their great discovery, and for the same reason no definite statement can be made of this colony of Vinland.

Gertrude of Wyoming.

"Are the characters found in Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming real, or are they founded on fiction? Give short sketch, if known, why the poem was written, or how came the poet to adopt that as a theme. Does the poem possess any historical value?"—W. B. G., Clifty, Ky.

Wyoming and the valley of the Susquehanna was in its early history probably one of the happiest spots on earth for human existence; but in 1778 the Indians, inspired and urged on by the British, with whom we were then at war, fell upon the unhappy people and consummated one of the bloodiest battles known in history, converting this terrestial paradise into a frightful waste. The characters in Cambpbell's beautiful poem are, of course, fictitious, but the story is based upon history.

Earth's Yearly Revolution.

"Will The Blade please explain why the number of days in a year is not exactly the same as the number of revolutions of the earth in the same length of time?"—C. H. P., Yuba City, Cal.

This matter was fully explained a short time ago in the Question Bureau, under the head of "Sun Fast and Sun Slow." The year is a division of time that marks the period of one complete journey of the earth around the sun. The solar year is held to begin and end with the vernal equinox. The day is a division of time that marks the period of one complete revolution of the earth on its axis. It happens that the time of the earth's revolution around the sun does not correspond exactly with any given number of the revolutions of the earth on its axis.

Falling Streams.

"On looking at the banks of a falling stream, I noticed markings on them, telling the distance the stream had fallen in each twenty-four hours. Now in order for these marks to be made, it was necessary for the stream to stop falling for a time during some of the twenty-four hours. I desire to know the reason for this, if you please."—W. R. A., Glendale, Ky.

The phenomenon referred to could only occur at flood time in a stream. Flood water in a river is largely derived from its tributaries, and as these vary in size and steepness of water-shed, as well as distance from the point of observation, it follows that the flood from the tributaries will be thrown into the main stream at different times, and the crest of the flood discharge of each tributary will pass a given point at a different time. Thus it is that, as the floods of the tributaries flow and exhaust themselves in succession, the main river will show corresponding marks of rapid rise and fall, or of stationary condition.

Alabama Claims.

"Please tell me how much money the American government received from Great Britain for the Alabama claims."—H. F. M., Tyrconnell, W. Va.

The award of the Geneva arbitration, on September 14, 1872, was $15,500,000, to be paid by great Britain in satisfaction of all the Alabama claims. This was duly paid within the year.

George Eliot.

A. T. Wayland, N. Y.: George Eliot was the pen name of Miss Marian Evans, born in Warwickshire, England, about 1820. Her best known works are Adam Bede, Mill on the Floss, Silas Marner, Romola, Felix Holt, and Middlemarch. Later in life she became the wife of Geo. Henry Lewes, an eminent English philosophical writer.

Two Gen. Johnstons.

"Were Joseph E. Johnston and Albert S. Johnston, the Confederate generals, related to each other? Please give short sketch of each."—J. F. J., Petros, Tenn.

The two generals named were no connection. The name Johnston, or Johnson, is a corruption of "John's son." John has been, for a thousand years, a very common Christian name in Great Britain. Hence, when surnames began to be used, the words Johnston and Johnson became the patronymics of many different families, in no wise related by blood.

Albert Sidney Johnston was born in Washington, Mason county, Ky., Feb. 3, 1838. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Johnston, a country physician, born in Salisbury, Conn., but who was among the early emigrants to Kentucky. Albert Sidney received an appointment as cadet to West Point, from which he graduated in 1826. He was assigned to the Second infantry, in which he served until 1836, when he resigned. During the Black Hawk war, in 1832, he was chief of staff to Gen. Atkinson. In 1829 he married Henrietta Preston, who died in 1835. In 1836 he went to Texas, and joined his fortunes with the Texas patriots, rising to the command of an army in the Texan service. In a duel with Gen. Felix Huston he received a dangerous wound. In 1843 he married Eliza Griffin, and became a Texas planter. Under Gen. Taylor, in the Mexican war, he commanded the First Texas rifles. In 1849 he was appointed in the United States army by President Taylor. In 1855, President Pierce appointed him colonel of cavalry in the regular army. He won distinction in 1857-8 by his conduct in command of the expedition to restore order among the Mormons in Utah. In 1860 he was sent to San Francisco to take command of the department of the Pacific. When the civil war began he resigned and joined the Confederacy. He was killed on the first day of the battle of Shiloh—April 6, 1862—receiving a wound in the thigh from which he bled to death.

Joseph Eggleston Johnston was born in Virginia in 1809, and was the grandson of Peter Johnston, a Scotchman, who came to this county in 1727, and setttled on the James river. Joseph E. Johnston graduated from West Point in 1829, and was commissioned in the artillery. He resigned in 1837. The next year he was appointed first lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers. In the war with Mexico he participated in the seige of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the assault on the City of Mexico, being twice wounded. For meritorious conduct he was brevetted major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of volunteers. At the close of the war he was given his original rank of captain of topographical engineers. In 1861 he resigned to enter the Confederate service, where he was made brigadier general. He was on duty until Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, when he was severely wounded. For various reasons, Mr. Davis was hostile to Johnston, and in 1863 he was given a command in the southwest. He was later transferred to the army of the Tennessee after the defeat of Mission Ridge. He was opposed to Sherman in the latter's march to the sea. On April 26, 1865, he surrendered to Sherman on the same terms given by Grant to Lee at Appomattox.

Palindromes.

"What is a word called which spells the same backwards or forwards? For examples, Ada, Leffel, etc."—M. A. B., New Carlisle, O.

Such a word, verse or sentence is called a palindrome. "Madam" is such a word, and the most notable sentence which is a palindrome is that attributed to Napoleon when asked whether he could have invaded England: "Able was I ere I saw Elba." Beginning at the end and spelling backward, the same words are found as when read forward.

Manila and Santiago.

"Will you please give the names of ships and commanders of Dewey's and Sampson's fleets at Manila and Santiago?"—J. M. B., Spencer, W. Va.

Dewey's fleet was: The Olympia, his flagship, Capt. C. V. Gridley; the Baltimore, Capt. N. M. Dyer; the Raleigh, Capt. J. B. Coghlan; the Boston, Capt. Frank Wilder; the Concord, Commander Asa Walker; the Petrel, Commander E. P. Wood; the revenue cutter McCulloch, and two colliers—the three last named not participating in the fight.

The vessels of Sampson's fleet which were actually engaged in the Santiago battle were the Brooklyn, Schley's flagship, Capt. Cook; the Oregon, Capt. Chas. E. Clark; the Iowa, Capt. Evans; the Indiana, Capt. Taylor; the Texas, Capt. Philip; the Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, and the little Dixie.

Capt. Sigsbee, of the Maine, is now on duty in the navy department at Washington.

An Old Fort.

"The writer visited an old fort in 1864, at Agate Harbor, Lake Superior. At that time trees one foot in diameter had grown inside the fort, and old gun wipers, found sticking in the decaying walls, would fall to pieces at the slightest touch, showing great age at that time. Can you tell when and by whom the fort was built?"—C. J. W., Battle Creek, Mich.

We are unable to find out anything concerning it, and so print the question in the hope that some reader may be able to give the information. You should have stated where Agate Harbor is, however—in what state, and how far from some prominent port or town.

Miscellaneous.

E. D. W., Evalin, N. C.: We do not know what Young you mean. Please explain fully.

G. K. Whitford Center, Mich.: President Lincoln never regained consciousness after he was shot.

O. S. G., March, Iowa: That is a matter of state law. Ask any lawyer what the law is in Iowa.

P. M., Fort Covington Center, N. Y.: Congress has passed no bill for the opening of any new reservations, and it requires such action.

L. F. S., Miles, Kan.: There is a post-office named Pinon (pronounced Pin-yon) in Montrose Co., Colorado, but we can not find a Pinon City.

W. G., Canyon, Cal.: Neither Webster nor Worcester is the highest authority in pronunciation now. It lies between the Century and the Standard dictionaries.

J. N. S., Brock, Neb.: The enire 15th U. S. calvary is now in the Philippines. Address all letters to Manila, Philippine Islands, giving number of regiment and letter of troop.

L. W. R., Niles, Mich.: Address the gentleman who prepares our Sunday school lesons, at Washington, D. C. He will doubtless reply to your question if you send it on to him.

P. P., Kearney, Neb.: There is no such law or ruling. But increasing helplessness, due to increased age, may be made a reason for an application for an increase of pension under the law of 1890.

M. M., Peru, Ind.: In the Bureau of Weekly Blade of March 20 you will find the President of Switzerland named among European Rulers. The name of the ruler of Andorra is not given in any work of reference.

G. E. B., Sulligent, Ala.: The ordinary frog—"bullfrog"—is a voracious eater. It devours young ducks, snakes, moles, mice, fishes, insects, worms, snails, its own tadpoles, and any small animal it can catch. It does not seize prey unless alive or in motion.

H. K., Marietta, Minn.: The first electric light ever produced was by a current from a battery; but the light did not become commercially practicable until the invention of the dynamo. Incandescent lights can be produced by battery, but it is costly as compared with dynamo production.

Reader, Gardnersville, Ky.: In a recent answer as to our acquisitions of territory since the adoption of the Constitution, Hawaii was omitted by the compositor, and the proof-reader failed to catch the omission. The Danish Islands were not included because they are not yet in our possession.

G. R., Adrian, Ill.: Sorry to say it is impossible to give satisfactorily the process of oak-tanning leather. Tanning is a trade, and requires tools and a practical knowledge, obtained from experience, and amateur work would not only be unsatisfactory, but your leather would cost more to make it than to buy it.

T., Greensburg, Ky.: Instances have been observed where the tornado, passing over a pond or stream, took up water, and with it fishes, frogs, or other inhabitants of the water, which in some cases were carried for miles before they fell to the earth. There is nothing improbable in supposing that earthworms and insects on the surface of the ground might be taken up in the same way and deposited elsewhere.

J. S. W., Nokomis, Ill.: Ohio has never passed any law to pension those Ohioans who took up arms during John Morgan's raid. Unless you were sworn into the service of the United States, and served at least 90 days thereafter, you are barred from an United States pension; and if you were not sworn into the national service Congress would not pass a private pension bill in your behalf. Write to the Adjutant General of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, and state your case, asking what can be done.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong.

PRINCESS VIROQUA.
Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women.

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement.—Fraternally yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF HAIR

A Famous Doctor Chemist Has Discovered a Compound That Grows Hair on a Bald Head in a Single Night.

Startling Announcement Causes Doctors to Marvel and Stand Dumbfounded at the Wonderful Cures.

The Discoverer Sends Free Trial Packages to All Who Write.

After half a century spent in the laboratory, crowned with high honors for his many world-famous discoveries, the celebrated physician-chemist at the head of the great Altenheim Medical Dispensary, has just made the startling announcement that he has produced a compound that grows hair on any bald head. The doctor makes the claim that, after experiments, taking years to complete, he has at last reached the goal of his ambition. To the doctor all heads are alike. There are none which cannot be cured by this remarkable remedy. The record of the cures already made is truly marvelous, and were it not for the high standing of the great physician and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country it would seem too miraculous to be true.

There can be no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claims nor can his cures be disputed. He does not ask any man, woman or child to take his or anyone else's word for it, but he stands ready and willing to send free trial packages of this great hair restorative to any one who writes to him for it, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage. In a single night it has started hair to growing on heads bald for years. It has stopped falling hair in one hour. It never fails, no matter what the condition, age or sex. Old men and young men, women and children all have profited by the free use of this great new discovery. If you are bald, if your hair is falling out, or if your hair, eyebrows or eyelashes are thin or short, write the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 6441 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage for a free package, and in a short time you will be entirely restored.

MISS HISLOP, of New Zealand and Her Marvelous Growth of Hair.

A LAKE OF OIL

A New Strike in California, Near the Town of Los Gatos—A Kansas City Company Holds Leases Adjoining.

Recent developments near Los Gatos, Cal., indicate that another great body of oil has been discovered in that state. One company reports the find at a depth of 1,000 feet, claiming a 200-barrel well, and the papers of Los Gatos are wildly enthusiastic over the outlook.

A feature of this discovery of particular interest, is the fact that the North American Crude Oil company, of Kansas City holds leases on several thousand acres in the vicinity of the strike, and now has a well down over 600 feet only a short distance from the well that uncovered the oil.

The holdings of this company are so vast that it will undoubtedly control the new field, and its officers are much elated in consequence. The North American Crude Oil Co. also owns land on Spindle Top Heights, Texas, where it has a well down over 950 feet and is guaranteed a gusher equal to any in the field.

This company was organized by men well-known throughout the West. It is only natural that they have made a success of the company, as the same is true of all their individual ventures. The company directorate includes:

President W. C. Renfrow, ex-Governor of Oklahoma, President of the First National Bank, Norman, Okla., and a Director of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, Joplin, Mo.; Vice-President, J. J. Swofford, President Swofford Bros. Wholesale Dry Goods house, Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, W. A. Rule, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, A. S. Kimberly, Treasurer Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co.; Dr. B. L. Sulzbacher, Kansas City, Mo.; General Manager, M. F. Brown.

The stock is selling at 60c per share, though it is likely to advance soon. Any information can be obtained by writing the North American Crude Oil Co., Room 282 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NO HYDROPHOBIA IN ENGLAND

There was a hot discussion in England some years ago over the efficacy or non-efficacy of muzzling as a protection against hydrophobia, and the indignation caused among dog owners by the stringent rules issued by the board of agriculture was mingled with not a little contemptuous incredulity, says the New York Press. Perhaps the question is not settled yet, but at any rate the authorities have the best of the position, for they are now able to announce that hydrophobia has been entirely stamped out of the United Kingdom, and that the special muzzling ordinances have therefore been repealed. They do not intend, however, that there shall be any importation of it from abroad and so the precautions against dogs coming from foreign places will still be enforced as rigorously as ever, up to March 15. After that date a new regulation went into force. All dogs will then be subject to a six months' quarantine at the expense and on the responsibility of their owners. They will have to be under the direct care, or at least under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon. If they die during that interval, their death must be reported. Places of detention are to be provided and care is to be taken that they travel in "a suitable hamper, crate, box or other receptacle." The owner who neglects to comply with these rules will be held to have committed an offense. Dogs which are left on the hands of the authorities will be disposed of. Exception will be made for dogs on transit. They will be allowed to pass if their stay is not prolonged beyond twenty-four hours, and performing dogs will also have a privilege.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

HAD TRIED HIS BEST.

Dennis Flynn, the delegate in Congress from Oklahoma territory, does not conceal his admiration for President Roosevelt, although the two are members of opposing parties. The other day Mr. Flynn called at the White House and, after his talk with the President, repeated the following anecdote the President had related to him:

Mr. Roosevelt said that a senator recently visited him in his office, and, approaching the desk with an air of assumed modesty, said:

"Mr. President, if there are no rough riders around may I speak to you for just a minute?"

Delegate Flynn said he liked President Roosevelt, because he always did the square thing and was willing to overlook many things if a man is truthful with him. Mr. Flynn recently had a candidate for office, but charges were made that he was a hard drinker. He received the following letter from the man and laid it before the President:

"My Dear Dennis:—I haven't drank a drop of red-eye for eighteen months and do not expect to for a long time to come. Prior to that time I frankly admit that I went all the paces in the direction of enveloping various brands of red-eye. If I missed anything at all it was through ignorance."

The candidate was appointed.

The Tragedy of Thirteen.

Guest from the city (dining with the Isolates)—Are you—er—delicate about having thirteen at the table?

Mr. Isolate (of Lonleyville, gasping)—Delicate? Heavens, yes! If we invited more than two or three guests to dinner at one time we'd lose our cook!—Puck.

From the Lips of Babes.

A report comes from Kansas that an infant there, but three weeks old, is creating consternation among the superstitious by repeating, "Six years' famine in Kansas," and those who hear are selling their property and fleeing the country. There have been several instances in the past where children have spoken at a very early age. Job, for instance, cursed the day he was born.—Mount Vernon Argus.

Springs of Discontent.

The pessimist is a man who cannot enjoy the fine March weather, for worrying about what the weather of April may be.—Detroit Free Press.

PIRATES AND RESTAURANTS

Two Things on Which Novelist Stockton Is a Connoisseur.

A recent newspaper article had some account of Frank Stockton's new historical romance, "Kate Bonnett," which is one of the most divertingly whimsical and humorous pirate stories ever told. Geo. Cary Eggleston, the novelist, has furnished the New York Times with a rather intimate account of Stockton's paradoxical preference for pirates, and his unerring instinct as to restaurants. Mr. Eggleston calls attention to the fact that Stockton's pirates in the new story are historically accurate. He says:

Pirates are restaurants have always had a strong attraction for Mr. Frank R. Stockton as subjects of historical, critical and psychological study. Years ago—before he had begun to be famous—he and I were associated in the editorship of a weekly family newspaper, and, in addition to our office association, we nearly always went together to luncheon. It was at these luncheons that I learned what interested Mr. Stockton more deeply even that the subjects of his fascinating fairy tales.

He it was who always found the strange, out-of-the way restaurants and piloted me to them at the noonday hour. I never knew him to make a mistake. He was a connoisseur in restaurants, an expert in eating houses. He had closely studied their various characters and the point of physical diagnosis by which those characters were revealed. He had classified restaurants into their orders, their genera, their species, and by a mere glance he could tell you all about the characteristics of an entirely strange hostelry.

Sometimes he would write learnedly upon this subject, pointing out the unfavorable significance of a pie price-card upon a wall, or the value of cobwebs as an index to good mutton, old ale from the wood, and such potatoes as are never found except in a cobweb place. I have never been able to master his science in this particular, but I have always held it in the profoundest respect, because of its unfailing accuracy.

It was while we were taking luncheon in this fashion that Mr. Stockton revealed to me his other passion for pirates. On the principle, perhaps, that opposite poles attract, this gentlest, humanest and very kindliest gentleman I ever knew had for his favorite reading all the pirate stories—history and lurid fiction alike—which had been borne northward on the gulf stream from Belize, Honduras and the Spanish main. He knew all about "Blackbeard." He could tell you what that bold sea rover's real and very commonplace name was, whence he had come and precisely what family he had left behind him in England. He knows to-day to a shade the color of the hair of Blackbeard's marriageable daughter. And all the other noted pirates and buccaneers were equally familiar to him in their biographies and their achievements.

Years ago, in the novel which he named "The Hundredth Man," he gave us some of the ripe results of his scientific study of restaurants. Later he gave is some hints of his piratical lore in a volume published by the Macmillans, and called "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast." But it is only now, in his latest story, entitled "Kate Bonnet," that he has made full use of his studies of piracy, in strictly historical fiction.

It is necessary at the outset to give the reader a word of warning. The pirate, Stede Bonnet, whose performances give a motive to the present book, is not at all a Mrs. Lecks or a Mrs. Aleshine. He is not at all a creature of Mr. Stockton's imagination, however the grotesque humor of his adventures may suggest that. He was an entirely real personage, who was at first a sugar planter in Barbadoes. Without any skill in seacraft, without ability even to "shoot the horizon," as sailors say, and thus to reckon latitude and longitude, he purchased a ship, fitted her out and embarked upon the career of a pirate. He was hanged eventually, as he deserved to be, but in the meantime he had fulfilled his ambition to be reckoned one of the "terrors of the seas," one of the scourges of the Atlantic coast of America.

Mr. Stockton has in this volume told the story of this amateur pirate's adventures with the uttermost faithfulness to historical fact.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. B. F. Bye's Balmy Oils for cancer is a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply annointing with oils. Gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last three years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address, Dr. B. F. Bye, P. O. Box 246, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Donation.

"We have an eminently practical church congregation up our way. When the present pastor had been with them five years they held a donation surprise party at his house and what do you suppost they gave him?"

"Give it up."

"A piece of plate."

"Plate?"

"Yes, with a set of teeth attached."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Never Mind!

Chapple—I've weally made up my mind to stop smoking cigarettes.

Miss Sharpe—Nonsense! Any one who smokes cigarettes couldn't have any mind to make up.—Catholic Standard.

Sure Sign.

Pillsbury—You say the Dudleys are soon going to move?

Ponsonby—I think so; they have begun to scratch matches on the walls.—Indianapolis News.

Free to Ladies

One Full-Sized $5.00 Package of Dr. Mary Lock's Wonderful Home Treatment Given Free to Every Lady.

Cures every form of Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Menses, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, etc.

The celebrated lady specialists have decided for a short time to give free, one full-sized $5.00 package to

Two of America's Greatest Lady Specialists.

every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce their most wonderful remedy in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. They could not afford to do this only that they expect after you are cured and they know you will be and that you will recommend the remedy to suffering friends who will gladly order the treatment and in this way they will be amply rewarded for making this most liberal free offer. Send your name and address to Dr. Mary Lock Co., 944 Englewood Station, Chicago, Ills., for a free $5.00 package and be quickly cured in the privacy of your own home.

Remember this is not a patent medicine but a full three-course treatment sent complete, in a plain package so that no person will know what it contains.

The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes will be given a full $5.00 package free. Write to-day.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for April 6.—Saul of Tarsus Converted. Acts ix:1-12. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The commission of Christ was worldwide (Mark xvi:15). His gracious purpose included the race. But in arranging a plan of evangelism he determined to begin in Jerusalem (Luke xxiv:47), making the place of his rejection the scene of his first triumph. Thousands were quickly added to the church (Acts ii:47). This success seems to have induced the apostles to remain in the metropolis after persecution caused many to flee (Acts viii:1). Evidently they cherished prejudices which even grace did not remove, unfitting them to go to the Gentiles (Acts xi:2-3). A new man must be raised for the apostolate, one of more liberal views. He must be chosen, not by ballot, as Matthias was (Acts i:26), but by the Lord himself, as the twelve were (Mark iii:14), that he might rank with them. To-day's lesson shows the mode of that choice.

COMMISSIONED (Verses 1 and 2).—Not content with bloody deeds in Jerusalem, Saul obtained from the high priest authority to go to Damascus and to arrest disciples there and bring them to the holy city. The letters delivered to him made no distinction of sex—men and women alike might be victims of his hate. Damascus, the capital of Syria, lay a little east of north from Jerusalem, a distance of 150 miles in a straight line. Saul had a strong escort, composed of officials, perhaps temple police and Roman soldiers, engaged to protect him against robbers that then infested the country. Historic ground would be traversed in the journey, over which mighty armies had contended and religious devotees had made many pilgrimages. Stories of valor and sacrifice may have been recalled by the youthful persecutor.

ARRESTED (Verses 3 and 4).—Saul and his associates were approaching their destination. The towers of the ancient city were in full view, lighted up by the effulgence of the sun, that burned in the zenith (Acts xxii:6). Eagerly pressing forward to enter upon their mission, they were suddenly arrested in the way. A light from heaven, far exceeding the meridian splendor, shone about them (Acts xxvi:13). A floodtide of glory, not unlike that which at the advent enveloped the shepherds on the plain (Luke ii:19), made all things luminous. Saul was overpowered. As if stricken by lightning he, with companions, fell helpless to the earth (Acts xxvi:14). Then came a voice, speaking his name twice, "Saul, Saul," awakening attention, and asking, "Why persecutest thou me?" A searching inquiry into the motives that prompt action is necessary to change one's course. Many men plunge on, prompted by passion, into deeds of which they would be ashamed in hours of calm reflection. The prostrate man is summoned to give a reason.

DIRECTED (Verses 5-9).—Well instructed in Jewish scripture, Saul knew that the voice and the light were supernatural, and he inquired for the person. "I am Jesus," was the answer. The Nazarene, crucified in Jerusalem, was alive, espousing the cause of his persecuted followers. Convinced by that word, Saul desired to know what was wanted of him. "What wilt thou have me to do?" The idea of service was uppermost. He belonged to that nobler class, whose lives are measured by deeds (James ii:18). It was a sublime moment, when, trembling under the impressions just made, he offered to readjust his life. He was directed to enter the city for information. Saul was transformed. He left Jerusalem the embodiment of courage and resolution. Now he is helpless and harmless. The lion has become the lamb. The proud Pharisee who had commanded others must now be led by the hand. He entered the city, not to persecute, but to seek aid.

HELPED (Verses 10-12).—A man may adjust his relations with God alone (John 1:9), but he may be greatly helped by the prayers and instructions of another. Such assistance unites believers in a brotherhood. Having captured Saul and shut him up in Damascus, Jesus sought Ananias, a devout man of that city, to be his teacher and friend. Two important facts were stated to encourage Ananias to take up the case, for he naturally shrank from one who had been known as a persecutor. The first fact was that Saul was praying. (Verse 11.) As a Jew he had said prayers all his life—it would have been disgraceful for him to have neglected this exercise. But now he was struggling, Jacob-like (Gen. xxxii:23) for a blessing never before experienced. Besides, while praying, he had seen a man coming to him—the very picture of Ananias hung before his mind (Verse 12), and he felt that by the coming he would receive sight. In the house of Judas, in the street called Straight (Verse 11), the new apostle to the Gentiles prayerfully waited for the touch of a Christian's hand to admit him into the kingdom.

FEARED (Verses 13 and 14.—It is not surprising that Ananias should shrink from this kindly service, though it was directed by the Lord. Indeed, it must have seemed incredible that such office should be required of him. Partly doubting whether he had understood the message, and partly fearing the results if he were to attempt it, Ananias rehearsed apologetically the bad record of Saul at Jerusalem. What he had done there had been noised abroad. His name had become a terror. Probably some trembling disciples had fled before him for safety. The motive which had brought him to Damascus was, moreover, well known. The Christians of that city had begun to confer together to secure themselves. How then can Jesus direct any to go to him, thus falling easily into his hands? Why should any one believe that he was changed in spirit, less disposed to do evil?

CHOSEN (Verses 15 and 16).—Ananias was not long left in doubt or fear on this subject. A full explanation of the case was immediately made. God had selected this young man for a great mission. He was chosen to be the apostle to the Gentiles, to preach Jesus Christ and the gospel of grace to distant people (Gal. ii:7), and to lay the foundations of the church in heathen lands (Acts xiii:1). That choice had been made in the counsels of infinite wisdom even from the beginning of life (Gal. 1:15). In him were those natural endowments which fitted him for the position, and to him had been given that training which had put him in full possession of all his powers. He had been allowed much liberty of choice hitherto, but when God's time came he was arrested, and Ananias was appointed to induct him into his life's work. But in the performance of duty there would be suffering.

BAPTIZED (Verses 17 and 18).—The information thus imparted removed the fear of Ananias. Without hesitation he sought the great persecutor. When the two met the salutation was very beautiful and sincere. "Brother Saul," cried Ananias. The changed spirit of the one had brought the two into a new and dear relation. The hand of love and confidence was placed on the blind seeker. Then came a full explanation. The Lord that had appeared to one in the way had also appeared to the other in Damascus, the same Jesus whom both were thereafter to recognize as Master. The two men had been sent to each other, the one to teach the other to be taught. The end to be gained was a restoration to sight and a bestowal of the Holy Ghost, physical soundness and spiritual enduement, a two-fold preparation for service. The brotherly approach was not in vain. The scales fell from the blind eyes and the convert was baptized.

PREACHED (Verses 19 and 20).—The ministerial office is one of dignity and responsibility. The church has guarded it with great care. Among all denominations candidates are required to pursue studies and make preparation before appearing as teachers of religion, and a considerable time usully passes between conversion and public exercise of this function. But Paul did not delay. Designed for the ministry of the word, he entered straightway upon his life in Damascus, where he had been baptized. He stood among believers to testify that Jesus was the son of God. This was more to him than to them. He needed to make the confession before those who knew of him as an opposer of Christ. However, much time elapsed after that initial sermon before he gave himself entirely to preaching, time which was spent in retirement and meditation. (Gal. 1:17-18.)

REFLECTIONS. — Many erroneously think that all conversions must be by one method. Whereas, each soul will find Jesus in a way best suited to its needs. (I Cor. xii:6.) Let none supose that the startling phenomena in the case of Saul will be reproduced. But what was essential in him will be found in all—a conscience disturbed under questions of rectitude; a serious inquiry concerning the right of way; a surrender of the will; a prayer for guidance; a waiting for blessing; a union with believers in the end. The main question is not, "How is a man saved?" but, "Is he saved?" Furthermore, the stuborn must pass through a crisis, and he who is destined to a great work needs a rare experience, the memory of which shall be a perpetual incentive. (Acts xxvi:22.) But sometimes, like a sweet flower, as in the case of Timothy (Acts xvi:1), the heart responds to the genial rays of the Son of Righteousness, and the whole life is consecrated to service.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—In the summer of 1893 I was taken violently ill. My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. NONE OF THEM SUSPECTED THAT THE CAUSE OF MY TROUBLE WAS KIDNEY DISEASE. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed sixty pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds and am keeping house for my husband and brother, on a farm. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott.) Gertrude Warner Scott

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

The Mysteries of Dust.

When Chicago was burned in 1871 the smoke that arose was perceived as far away as the Pacific coast, or, in other words, from 2,000 miles away particles of soot were seen floating in the air, and if this means that they had risen fairly above the horizon, then from consideration of the mere curvature of the earth we have to believe that these particles were lying in a dense mass at several miles above the earth's surface.

But a fiercer fire went heavenward in 1883, when near the corner of Sumatra the volcanic mountain of Krakatoa broke into eruption. The story of the result of this came in from almost all over the world. Fine dust, so fine that it took many months to subside, seems to have spread the globe round in a direction opposed to lower prevailing winds. In the tropics the air became so laden with dust that the sun grew blue and then green as it sank toward the horizon.

In England similar phenomena were observed, differing only in intensity, while the afterglow assumed such abnormal vividness as to penetrate and color a winter fog. More than this, in the towns the fogs during this period grew crimson when lit merely by street gaslight.

Neither was this the end of the wonder. At night time there were seen for a lengthened period, but gradually fading, what were spoken of as "luminous clouds," which were doubtless but another evidence of the same dust floating at a height estimated at least sixty miles. The story of Krakatoa is no isolated one. The loess or loamy dust of China has been pretty certainly proved to have been borne aloft and carried at least a quarter round the globe, having been found floating as a permanent dust atmosphere above the highest mountains of California.

Again, in 1881, Mr. Whymper watched an eruption of Cotopaxi sixty-five miles away. On that occasion an uprush of inky smoke towered into the air, and then was borne away horizontally, eventually after several hours passing in front of the sun, which thereupon assumed a green tint, different from any that the observer had ever witnessed in the heavens.

There is among the familiar "animated pictures" exhibited by the kinematograph a well known representation of the throwing down of a condemned chimney stack. The picture shows a large portion of one side of the base of the chimney removed and replaced temporarily with timber struts. Then a fierce burning fire is kindled around these props and the work of demolition is watched from a safe distance. In due time, the flames having done their work, the lofty stack inclines slightly from the perpendicular, and then, as one entire whole, falls with a mighty sweep to earth. Over the fallen ruins there immediately hangs a small white cloud, slowly vanishing into clear air.

The amount of impalpable debris consigned to the air is indeed relatively small, but its effects may be almost inconceivably great and far-reaching. We have, however, to recognize that by no means all of the dust has come from below. Some, and not a little, hails from no man knows where, except that it must be from the void of space. Thus, it may be supposed to have come from other worlds destroyed.

There is not only no doubt of this, but there have been plausible calculations made as to the actual amount of cosmic debris that from this source alone comes into our atmosphere. Thus one of our greatest authorities has arrived at the conclusion that it is approximately not greatly less than 100 tons or greatly more than 1,000 tons in the course of every day.

It is seldom realized save by aeronauts and mountaineers how much watery haze the lower air contains. Blue sky itself is but the ultimate fading out of haze, and when lower layers of the atmosphere are surmounted the blue above is bluer than before only by reason of the haze there being more illuminated. The result of the most recent investigations, carried out chiefly by high flying kites, goes to show that, though at great heights the air may be spoken of as dry, this is but a relative term. Commonly about one-half of the water vapor in the air is left below by the time the first mile and a half is climbed, but the actual moisture present varies with circumstances. Thus, up to a few thousand feet the air is drier during winter and at night, than is is nearer the ground.

In the light of these facts it becomes easy to conceive how in certain conditions of moist weather and on a dark night the light of a large town reflected in the heaven may be seen even at a long distance. Under the clear skies of other lands reflections may be seen on the under surface of a cloud over great ranges.

Thus the cloud heaps over thunderstorms on the prairies may sometimes be seen at night on the horizon at a distance amounting to more than 200 miles.—Prof. F. M. Bacon, in Chicago Tribune.

Faith and Works.

A piece of bright classroom repartee comes from a western college. The professor had been annoyed by the tardy entrance of a student into the lecture room, and pointedly stopped talking until the man took his seat.

After class the student went to the desk and apologized.

"My watch was fifteen minutes out of the way, sir. It's bothered me a good deal lately, but, after this I shall put no more faith in it."

"It's not faith you want in it," replied the professor; "it's works."—Youth's Companion.

Spring Fancies.

Don't conclude, because a man looks worried that he is married. The chances are he's worried because he can't get married.—Baltimore News.

A Favorite Resort.

Dumb Animals.

"And what is this?" asked the visitor.

"This is Wall Street. It is the most celebrated of all our American watering places."

$8.95

EIGHT DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS

[illegible] the celebrated, high grade new 1902 Model [illegible] BICYCLE, 28-inch wheel, any height frame, high grade equipment, including high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, adjustable handle bars, fine leather covered grips, padded saddle, fine ball bearing pedals, nickel trimmings, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED THROUGHOUT, ANY COLOR ENAMEL, STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

$10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kenwood Bicycle.
$12.75 for the celebrated 1902 Elgin King or Elgin Queen.
$15.75 for the highest grade 1902 bicycle made, our three crown nickel joint, Napoleon or Josephine, complete with the very finest equipment, including MORGAN & WRIGHT HIGHEST GRADE PNEUMATIC TIRES, A REGULAR $50.00 BICYCLE.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL [illegible]

[illegible] WRITE FOR OUR FREE 1902 BICYCLE CATALOGUE. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS--POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 154,000

RECKLESS PARTISANS.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives have taken up the Boer matter by way of revenge for the agitation of a reduction of representation from the states which restrict the franchise, as required by the constitution. They do not seem to have learned a lesson from their experience with the Spanish war. They took up the question of intervention in Cuba to embarrass the McKinley administration, and secure political capital. But the President saw our duty clearly, and he skilfully guided the matter. The war came, but not because of the Democratic agitation. It came because it was a plain duty that we should end the chronic warfare in the island lying at our doors, to the injury of our commerce.

War has always a doubtful outcome. That we should prevail with Spain was clear; but no man, on the day a state of war was declared, could dream that its logical result would be the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, with the grave questions of governmental policy which that involved. Do these fire-eaters look ahead and see the possibilities which their proposed action involves? We are in no wise concerned in the Boer war. It does not touch us commercially, as did the war against Spanish rule in Cuba. We have no valid reason for medding in any manner. Yet the course the Democrats are planning might involve us in a war with England. Do these reckless gentlemen consider what such a war would mean to us? Do they know that England is our best foreign customer, and that war with her would injure every farmer, every stock-raiser, every cotton planter, by depriving them of their best export market—to say nothing of our manufacturers and the thousands of workingmen employed by them?

The whole scheme is a political game—reckless to the last degree, and utterly useless, unless they really propose to bring on a war with Great Britain.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The reply of Russia to the alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and Japan, is the announcement of a similar treaty between France and Russia. Perhaps it is clearer to say that the alliance already existing is broadened so as to cover the interests of both nations in the Far East. This new treaty professes to approve the views set forth in the Anglo-Japanese treaty regarding the independence of China and Korea, and professes an adhesion to the "open door" principle for Chinese trade.

It has a significant reservation, however, concerning contingencies which may arise in the Far East. The treaty says that France and Russia are "also obliged to take into consideration the eventuality of aggressive action on the part of a third power, or of fresh troubles in China, jeopardizing the integrity and free development of that power and becoming a menace to their own interests. The two allied governments, therefore, reserve to themselves the right to consider in such case the means of assuring their protection."

In other words, they are satisfied so long as no other nation makes an advance, and when that time comes they will have their say as to what shall eventually become of the Chinese empire. It is a distinct threat that the Anglo-Japanese alliance can make no move without being prepared to risk war with France and Russia. Lord Cranbourne stated explicitly in parliament that Manchuria is deemed by Japan and England to be a part of the Chinese empire, and that it comes within the terms of the treaty between these two powers. If Russia continues her occupation of that province, and England and Japan determine to drive her out, they will have to reckon with France as well as with Russia. Affairs have framed up in the old way—coalition against coalition, making war such a costly and uncertain game that no one is ready to take a step that will lead to hostilities.

EVANS TO RETIRE.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans is to resign that position shortly, and the President is credited with the intention of appointing him to a position in the diplomatic service. Mr. Evans has held his present office longer than any of his predecessors, save one. The place has always been a difficult one to fill. Old soldiers seem to be able to find plenty of fault with any incumbent thereof. This has been the case especially since the enactment of the disability pension act of 1890. The pressure now is not so much from applicants for original pensions as it is for increases, and for the reopening of rejected applications. No intimation has yet been given as to Mr. Evans' successor, but whoever he may be he will find the place the most unsatisfactory one under the national government.

The women of Michigan—that is, some of them—talk of organizing to resist the payment of personal property taxes. They seem to have fallen into the error of supposing that "no taxation without representation" is embodied in the national constitution. But it is not there.

All the business signs point to a continuation of good times. Railroad earnings, bank clearings, the distribution of seasonable goods and the small total of business failures all give the same pointer.

General Bell has conquered the insurgents in Samar. Now we may expect a Democratic demand that he shall be court-martialed for it.

GENERAL MILES.

The lieutenant general of the army is opposed to the adoption of modern methods of organization. The short conflict with Spain showed how antiquated and inadequate is the present staff machinery of the war department in an emergency—and war generally comes in that way. Both President McKinley and Secretary Root set themselves to work to devise measures to remedy this state of affairs; and from the first General Milees set himself up in opposition. The friction continued unceasingly until the death of McKinley, and has been accentuated under President Roosevelt, who is thoroughly in favor of radical measures of reorganization.

A bill is before congress for this purpose. It provides for the consolidation of all the supply departments under one head, and for the creation of a general staff. To this General Miles is bitterly opposed. He was before the senate committee on military affairs, and declared that he would resign his commission if the measure providing for a general staff should be enacted into law. He declared that he could now name the men who would be taken from service in the line and be given four years of staff duty in the war department. Very probably he can. His position makes him familiar with the qualifications of the officers of the army, and it would not be much of a task to name those likely to be appointed because of their fitness—for that is the intent of the bill.

General Miles has an unfortunate way of embroiling himself with those officials whose duties bring him in close contact. It would seem this must be to a great extent his own fault, for he has trouble with every one with whom he has official relations—except his subordinates, whose duty it is to obey him. It might be the most acceptable solution of the difficulty for him to resign. Perhaps, however, the President may relieve him of that by ordering his retirement, which is within the chief magistrate's power, as Miles is now past 62 years of age.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

It required five caucuses of the Republican members of the national house of representatives to reach an agreement on Cuban reciprocity. It is the first step in a new line which is the most difficult. In this matter the first step has been taken, and it will be easy to take others, now that the opposition phalanx has been broken.

The final and victorious vote was on a resolution in favor of a bill authorizing the President to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cuba; containing reciprocal, equivalent concessions, and providing for a 20 per cent reduction of all duties on Cuban products imported into the United States.

The resolution was presented by Chairman Payne, but the caucus added the Sibley amendment, which limits the time of operation of the reciprocity treaty to December 1, 1903. This limitation was a concession which enabled some of the members who had been bitterly opposed in toto to the reciprocity plan, to retreat gracefully. The full duties will never again be imposed on Cuban products. The 80 per cent thereof for which the bill will provide will be reduced, in time. The Sibley amendment will not accomplish what it was intended to do. It will cause more or less friction, that is all. The resolution also provides that Cuba must adopt immigration and exclusion laws equivalent to our own, as a condition precedent to the reciprocity arrangement.

There will be a hard fight on the floor of the house over this bill, but it will probably pass in the general form indicated by the resolution. Then it will go to the senate, and there we may expect to have it broadened and liberalized, and that the reduction of duties on Cuban products will be made greater. And the house will eventually have to come to the senate's view of the subject.

PRES. PALMA'S VIEW.

President- elect Palma, of Cuba, very properly refuses to indulge in any criticism of the action of the House caucus on the reciprocity question, though he does not conceal his disappointment that greater reductions on sugar and tobacco have not been made. What Cuba needs, he says, is a reduction that "will not only allow planters to meet their expenses, but will also give them some profit. I have said it before, and I repeat it now, that a 20 per cent reduction will not be of any benefit. We need a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. The Cubans have hoped for it."

The need of greater reduction is patent, if the estimates given are correct. It is said that a 100-pound bag of sugar, after paying the duty at 20 per cent reduction, would cost $3.76 to lay down in New York. Its market price, at current figures, would be $3.75. The planter would thus have a net loss of 1 per cent. Small as such a loss is, it means that sugar planting in Cuba would be unprofitable. Were the duty reduced 50 per cent, the cost of Cuban sugar delivered in New York would be $3.59 per 100 pounds, giving a profit of 16 cents. It is to be hoped broader counsels will prevail in the Senate when the bill reaches that body.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Illinois has upon her statute-books a law against trusts. It excepts from its provisions agricultural products and live stock "while in the hands of the producer or raiser." The United States supreme court has just declared that law unconstitutional. It holds that a state can not make illegal combinations in restraint of trade in manufactured articles and allow them in agriculture and stock-raising. This discrimination against one business or interest in favor of another is what nullifies the law. The justice of this decision is plain to every one. In equity, there is no more reason why farmers or stock men should be allowed to combine and advance prices on their products than manufacturers or railroads.

This decision extends much further than Illinois. Twelve other states have similar laws, and the decision, of course, invalidates them as well as the Illinois statute. The Kentucky legislature has before it a similar bill, with an amendment thereto which also excepts organized labor from the anti-trust provision. An association of individuals to advance the price of labor is parallel to an association of individuals or corporations to advance the price of the commodity in which they deal. The Louisville Courier-Journal remarks that this proposed amendment "would alone be sufficient to invalidate the law." An anti-trust law, to be constitutional, must apply to all combinations alike. It must except nobody.

MR. HANNA'S VINDICATION.

Beginning six years ago and continuing until last year, a large part of the Democratic press of the country held up Senator Hanna before the public as the most bitter enemy of labor. He was cartooned from one end of the country to the other as the boss labor crusher. There was, according to these yellow journals, no sentiment in his make-up. All the use he had for a workingman was the profit he was able to make off his services. He was pictured as the patron saint of the trusts and the arch enemy of every man who carried a dinner pail.

Of course there was nothing in the life of Mr. Hanna to justify these villainous attacks. One of the largest employers of labor in the country, his industries were always singularly free from labor disturbances. His employes were well paid and, as a rule, were satisfied. These attacks were made solely for political effect, and yet were continued so persistently that many persons believed them, although proofs were never furnished because there were no such proofs.

But with the assassination of President McKinley, came an end to the cartooning of public men, and Mr. Hanna no longer appears in the public prints as a brutal boss and an enemy of labor. It is sincerely hoped the day of such cartoons has passed never to return.

But now Mr. Hanna is appearing in a new role. No longer is he touted as opposed to the interests of labor. On the contrary, his services are in demand as an arbiter of differences between employers and employes, and it is the employes who are asking for his intervention. From the East, South and West demands are made by laborers that Senator Hanna act as their agent in righting real or fancied grievances, and yet this is the same Senator Hanna who was maligned and traduced and declared to be opposed to the interests of the workingman.

There never was a more complete vindication from charges, which, from the beginning were groundless. Mr. Hanna may well enjoy the discomfiture which now overwhelms the Democratic press of the country.

IRRECONCILABLE FACTIONS.

If political events can be foreshadowed with any degree of accuracy and if there is anything to indicate the direction of the wind by flying straws, then it can be set down as a certainty that the national Democratic party is getting ready for one of the most bitter struggles in its own camp which has even been witnessed.

The attempt to reorganize the party by men like Hill and Gorman and other eastern leaders along Grover Cleveland lines will be strenuously resisted by the Bryan wing. The bitter feeling between old-line Democracy and the modern institution is shown in the attack made on Mr. Cleveland by Mr. Bryan through the columns of his newspaper. There is no mistaking the language used by Mr. Bryan. He calls Mr. Cleveland a traitor to the Democratic party and serves notice on Cleveland Democrats that they cannot take the party back into the mire where Cleveland left it.

Mr. Bryan is intensely in earnest. He led his party to defeat in two national campaigns, but for all that he has a powerful contingent at his back and it is a contingent which is not afraid of a scrap. The harsh things said of Mr. Cleveland can be applied to Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman for they stand for practically the same party policy as that advocated by Mr. Cleveland. These leaders are unalterably opposed to Bryan and Bryanism and no one knows this any better than does Mr. Bryan himself.

Bryan is full of fight. He came into Ohio a few weeks ago and plainly told the Democrats who combined last year and succeeded in humiliating him in the Columbus convention, that he proposed to continue the fight along the lines of the platforms of 1896 and 1900. The Cincinnati Enquirer realizes what this means, for it predicts hot contests in the local Democratic conventions throughout Ohio this year.

While Bryan has lost strength because of two defeats, coupled with the prosperity of the country, the Democratic party will discover that he is yet great enough to lead a finish fight against his old-time Democratic enemies. The result will be a divided and demoralized party, with a strong probability of two Democratic presidential tickets in the field in 1904.

THE "FAR OFF" CITY.

Dalny is a Russian word which means "far away." It is the name chosen for the new city now building in Manchuria. It is located where the Manchurian branch of the Siberian railway reaches the sea. The czar has made it a free port, open to the commerce of the world. This is of vastly more practical importance to the United States than the discussion of the political aspects of the occupation of Manchuria by Russia, which is so deeply agitating the cabinets of Europe. This latter question does not touch us at all. We have no Chinese territory, and want none. We have no "sphere of influence" in that great empire. All we ask is the open door to Chinese trade for ourselves, on exactly equal terms with all other commercial countries. The new city of Dalny, as a free port, will open the way to trade exploitation of a vast area in China, of which we should and will avail ourselves. So long as we have the commercial privileges we need, we do not care what flag floats over Manchuria, nor whether its people are governed from Pekin or St. Petersburg.

MAIL CURRENCY.

Why does not Congress meet the demand which has been persistent for years, for a safe, convenient and cheap method of transmitting small sums by mail?

The old postal note system failed utterly to meet this demand. The money order system is cumbrous and costly. It should not be difficult to evolve a practical and efficient plan to meet this crying need.

The volume of small remittances by mail is enormous in the aggregate, and it is largely done by enclosing silver coins and postage stamps in letters. Coin is clumsy and objectionable, and liable to wear through the envelope and drop out. Postage stamps get stuck together and are wholly inadequate for currency purposes. It is absurd that the people have to endure such conveniences when a remedy could be readily provided.

It is a safe guess that Admiral Evans does not want to chaperone another prince, at least not this year.

PREMIUM OFFER FOR APRIL

The premium offer for clubs that we have made for the past few months has proved so popular that we shall extend it to cover the month of April. This must be read in connection with a postal card proposition that we are this week making to the many thousand subscribers whose time expires during April. All April subscribers who do not receive this card by April 5 will please write us for a duplicate.

We have just mailed to our subscribers whose time expires in April a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during April, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal for clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all to our April subscribers to this article. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good-sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For the month of April we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club-raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the year. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated tablespoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in April and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also, that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any April subscriber not getting our card offer by April 5 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made.

A POSSIBLE OUTCOME.

The recent victory of the Boer general, Delarey, brings out the fact that he never was one of the Boer irreconcilable faction, of which Kruger was the head, and he has no sympathy with the group now in safety in Europe, and insisting that the burghers shall still prolong the struggle. Delarey, Botha and De Wet are in the field together, and could make reasonable peace proposals without being misunderstood. Whatever settlement they might make with the British government would be accepted by the Boers in South Africa, without reference to the opinions of the fugitive Kruger clique. The leaders in the field have the right to decide when and on what terms warfare shall end, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of humanity, that they will make some move in that direction.

The wheat in the ground has come through the winter in fine shape, and the farmers rejoice in the prospect of a bumper crop.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Reciprocity With Cuba.

In its present shape the bill providing for reciprocity with Cuba is unsatisfactory. That has been repeatedly made clear as far as the Cubans are concerned and their position is once more set forth in an interview by President-elect Estrada Palma, who says that a 20 per cent reduction will not be of any benefit, but that the island needs a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. Objection is also made to the time limit fixed for the concession, and to the condition requiring Cuba to adopt the immigration laws of the United States. Late advices from Washington seem to indicate that the bill, if passed by the House in its present form, may be amended in the Senate. The feeling seems to be growing that no real relief could be expected to follow from the adoption of the policy of reciprocity for such a limited period as that proposed, and, furthermore, that it would be hardly fair to compel Cuba to adopt the entire immigration system of the United States in order to prevent the landing of a comparatively small number of Chinamen, whom, indeed, the Cubans declare they do not want. There is some chance also of the percentage of reduction in duties being increased in amount by the Senate. With every day there seems to be some growth in the disposition to extend a more liberal treatment to the people of the island, and it need occasion no surprise if the bill now before Congress should, before its passage, be materially modified in the directions indicated.

"Named" By the Speaker.

The power of established precedent was well illustrated in the British House of Commons the other night. Mr. John Dillon, a member, misbehaved himself seriously, though not as seriously as did Senator Tillman recently in "the most august asemblage on earth." He called Mr. Chamberlain a d——d liar." Then the speaker called upon him to withdraw his language and upon his refusal to do so merely said: "I name you, Mr. John Dillon, to the house." Everybody knew what that meant. It meant "Get out!" And Mr. John Dillon got out. There was no executive session to consider the case, no doubt about the proper course to adopt, no oratory, no grave constitutional question to discuss. Mr. John Dillon, though he seems to be quite as blackguardly and disorderly an individual as our own delightful Tillman, never dreamt of resistance or remonstrance. He went and that was the end of the matter. Such is the power of the precedent that has made it an awful thing to be "named" by the speaker of the House of Commons.

Russia Borrowing Again.

One of the interesting items of financial news from abroad relates to the prospective offering within a short time of a new Russian loan in the Berlin market. The amount of this transaction will, it is understood, be about $100,000,000, and preparations for it have already begun at the German capital. The chief importance of the matter, so far as the American financial markets are concerned, arises from the fact that Berlin is inclined to draw capital from other quarters as part of the preliminary arrangements. Exchange on London at Berlin has declined this week, and there is a possibility that the rates may fall to a level which will permit of triangular arrangements in exchange with London and New York, the latter shipping gold to Germany against sales here of bankers' bills on London. Exports of gold to Paris under a similar process have been stopped but it would seem that the money markets of this country are at the moment still liable to be called on to supply Europe with specie when necessity arises.

Boycotting Decision.

Boycotting of itself, and without the presence of such elements as intimidation or interference with person or property, does not afford ground for the interference of the courts by means of injunction. This principle received illustration last week in a decision rendered by the supreme court of Missouri in the case of the Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing Company vs. Watson et al. The case arose on the application of the clothing company for an injunction preventing the officers of local labor organizations from enforcing a boycott against the company. In pursuance of the boycott a circular was issued calling upon the people not to purchase clothing from the company. The courts refused the injunction. The supreme court asked what became of the rights of free speech and of personal liberty if the defendants were not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs, or supposed wrongs, by word of mouth, with pen or print, and to endeavor to persuade others to aid them by all proper means in securing the redress of such wrongs. Going further, the court said that the fact that in exercising their freedom they thereby did plaintiff an actual injury did not go toward a diminution of their rights of free speech, etc., for the exercise of which, if resulting in such injury, the Constitution makes them expressly responsible, but that such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authorizing a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from arising. It is only where there are injuries or threats of injury to person or property in pursuance of a boycott that these involved will be restrained by the courts.

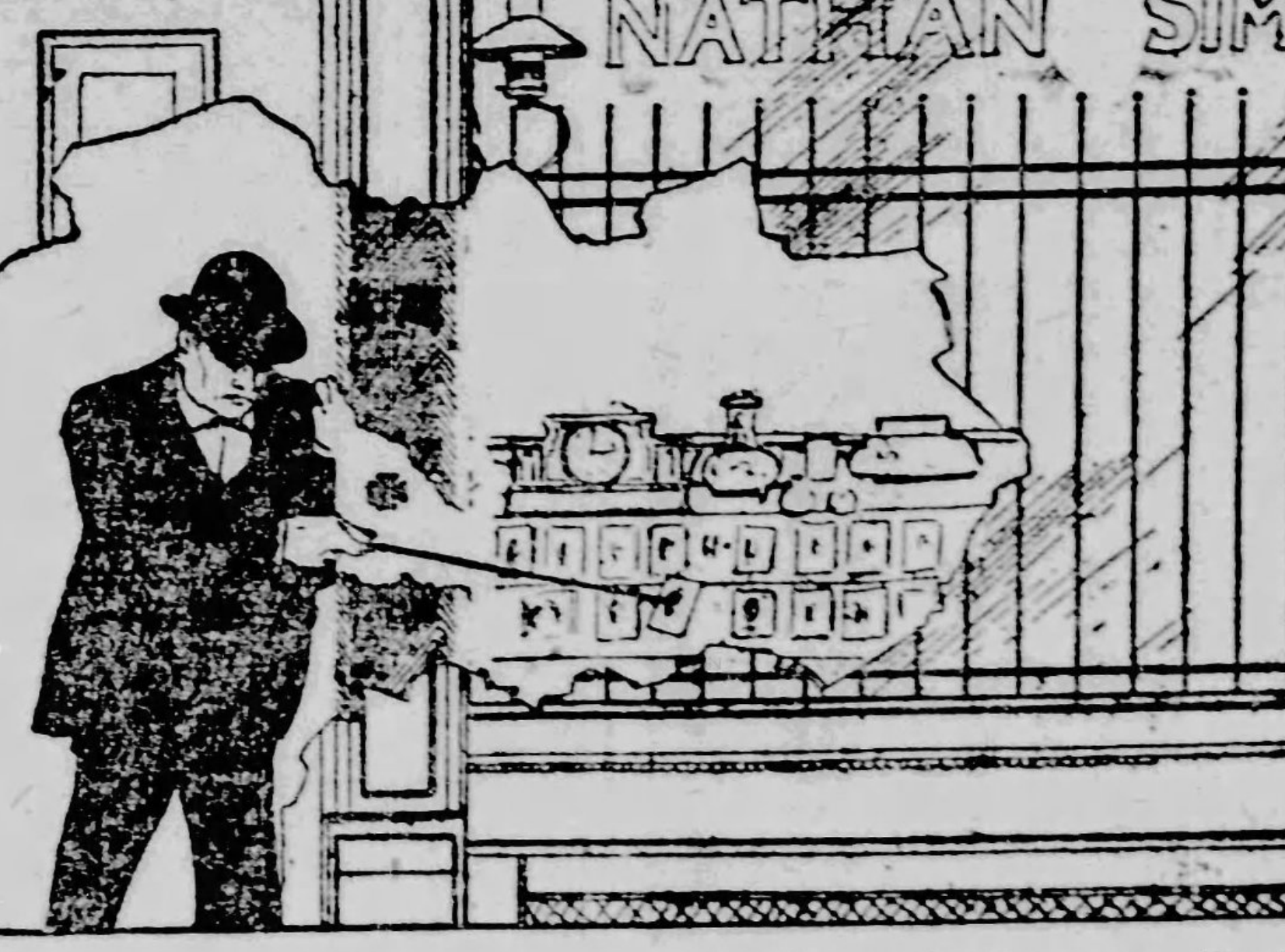
The Trouble With Miles.

The trouble with the general commanding the army of the United States seems to be that there is "too much Ego in his Cosmos." This is especially strongly indicated by his fierce opposition to the War department's proposed measure for the reorganization of the army and the ground on which he bases it. It may be taken for granted that those who prepared and recommended this measure had in view the good of the service and were not thinking specially about General Miles. Whether the proposed change is for the good of the service or not is a question open for consideration. General Miles' remarks on this subject would probably be valuable and entitled to respect were he able to take an unpersonal view of it. But he isn't. He finds it impossible to regard the proposed measure from any but a purely selfish view-point. Requested by the Senate committee, which is trying to discover whether or not the army would be improved by the creation of a staff department, to give to it the benefit of his expert knowledge, he takes the amazing ground that the measure is a bad one because it degrades and humiliates General Miles, that it was devised solely and expressly for that purpose and that if the bill is passed, he will forthwith retire from the army and leave the country to its fate. This was not of the slightest value or interest to the Senate committee or to the country. Of course, nobody wants to do unnecessarily anything to hurt General Miles' feelings, but it is hardly the duty of Congress to refrain because of regard for one man's susceptibilities from passing a measure that will add to the efficiency of the army and so benefit the country. Nor is it of vital importance that General Miles should not retire at this time. General Miles' remarks had no bearing whatever on the subject under consideration. For all his knowledge and experience he threw no light whatever on the question whether the army and the country would be the better or the worse off for the creation of a staff corps.

Trouble for Wu.

Here is more evidence, this time from San Francisco, that Wu Ting Fang isn't as highly regarded by his own government and people as he is by the people of the United Sates. The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco have forwarded to Pekin, probably by imperial invitation, a strong complaint against Ho Yow, the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco. He is charged with lukewarmness in the fight against Chinese exclusion, with habitual neglect of duty, with undue absorption in his racing stable and, most serious of all his offenses, with dressing his jockeys in the imperial yellow. According to Chinese notions of responsibility these charges against Ho Yow will serve to give the Chinese government a first-rate pretext for making trouble for Wu, who is not only the official superior of Ho Yow, but also his brother-in-law.

Lands $500 Catch of Sparkling Beauties With Chewing Gum Bait.



With chewing gum on the end of a long wire, an enterprising thief picked diamond rings worth $500 out of the show window of Nathan Simons' pawnbrokers' sales store, at No. 595 Third avenue, Thursday morning.

On the north side of the store a hall leads to stairs to rooms above the store, and only a thin lath and plaster will divides the hall from the show window. Late Wednesday night Simons heard a noise in the hall, as if a mouse or rat were in the partition wall. In a short time the noise ceased and Mr. Simons went to sleep.

Next morning about 10 o'clock, and just after the usual display of diamonds had been placed in the window, a man about 50 years old went into the store and asked to look at rings of a peculiar design, which were in a case at the back end of the store. For about fifteen minutes he kept Simons busy. It was noticed that the customer seemed nervous and kept glancing at the show window, which Simons could not see. He did not make a purchase, and finally walked quickly out.

Simons' son discovered soon afterward that a number of the most valuable rings had disappeared from the window, and that a hole had ben made through the wall just above the rings. He ran into the hallway, and there found another hole in the wall and strewn about on the floor were the cards torn from the rings and a long piece of wire with chewing gum attached to it. The disapparance of the rings was quickly explained.

Then it became apparent that the night before the thief had cut the hole from the wall and left just the paper covering the aperture above the rings. The hole in the wall had been covered with a piece of paper matching the paper there.

Two men who had been rooming over the store are suspected. They left very suddenly the morning the robbery was committed, and have not been seen since. While the diamonds were being stolen the hall door was locked. Two persons tried to enter and could not open the door.—New York Herald.

Irrigation in the United States.

It will probably surprise the average citizen to learn that two-fifths of the area of the United States proper, not including Alaska and our island possessions, is vacant public land. Eliminating the vast mountain areas of the west, and those lands which are cultivable in their present state, there remains an enormous area in the aggregate, in the arid and semi-arid regions of the west and southwest, which needs only enough water to make it as fertile as any in the world. Of course, there is a great portion of this which is incapable of irrigation. That is, the streams of a given region can not furnish enough water to irrigate all the land which could be reached by dams and irrigating ditches; or the area is mesa or table land, and lies above the level of practicable dams and ditches. There is, stated in general terms, an area of irrigable lands equal to about four states of the area of Ohio, which is capable of being irrigated if the present water supply is properly conserved.

FREDERICK HAYNES NEWELL.

The matter of irrigation has been agitated in the west for a number of years, but it is not until recently that it has become a broad national question. President Roosevelt, in his message to congress of last December, urged a consideration of the subject, and a bill to authorize the beginnings of a grand national system of irrigation has been introduced in congress. The project has the strong support of the vast majority of the people west of the Missouri river; but there is opposition to it from others in the east who have not fully realized the potency of President Roosevelt's statement that, "throughout our history, the success of the home-maker has been but another name for the upbuilding of the nation." Therefore a clear and exhaustive discussion of the whole question of irrigation is a desideratum, that the discussions in congress and by the press may be followed understandingly, and the truth or falsity of the arguments adduced may be judged intelligently. This is found in a volume of 417 pages with 156 illustrations, by Frederick Haynes Newell, which has just been issued by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., of New York.

Probably no more competent writer than Mr. Newell can be found in the United States. He is the Chief Hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, with which branch of the public service he has been connected since 1885. His father was a civil and mining engineer of Needham, Massachusetts. Here the author was born, forty years ago, on one of the few irrigated farms of the eastern states, where horticulture by means of irrigation was introduced by his grandfather, as the result of investigations into the methods of fruit-raising employed in France. Thus Mr. Newell came early into touch with the subject which later became his life study. Having graduated as a mining engineer and geologist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was first engaged as a mining engineer in Colorado, then was assistant on the Ohio geological survey, later engaged in engineering in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and finally joined the force of the United States geological survey. Here, under the chief, Major Powell, he developed the idea of a hydrographic survey of the United States, embracing all the uses of water, including irrigation. He is now recognized as one of the leading authorities on irrigation. He is secretary of the American Geographical Society, secretary of the American Forestry Association, fellow of the Geological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Washington Academy of Science and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, besides holding several honorary offices. He is the author of many official reports, pamphlets, and scientific articles in periodicals.

That he possesses the full knowledge requisite to prepare a volume on this subject is fully evident. In his book, Mr. Newell first discusses the importance to the nation of reclaiming all the arid and semi-arid lands possible. Next he gives the facts regarding the arid regions, their precipitation, forests, grazing and cultivable lands. Another chapter deals with the surface waters, their periodic fluctuations, seepage, stream measurement and its methods. The succeeding chapters describe the various practical methods of dam building and reservoir construction and conservation; of conveying and dividing the stored waters; the various methods of irrigation, and the cases to which each is the more applicable; the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation; underground water, and the practical method of utilizing it by pumping; the irrigation law, and its development; chapters of information on the states and territories of the arid region, the semi-arid region, and the humid regions of the Union.

The vacant public area of the country, aside from the mountain regions and forest reserves, is largely arid, and its cultivation can come about only through irrigation. In the wide sense in which Mr. Newell uses this word, it includes the whole question of the storage and utilizing of water in the development of all areas of deficient rainfall. There are millions of acres that to-day are occupied by scattered stock ranches, miles apart, with their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, which, under irrigation, would be dotted by the homesteads of thriving farmers.

Hence irrigation is of concern to all citizens who desire that part of our population which is the base of our national prosperity—the farming class—to increase; it is equally of consequence to all that the great areas of public lands shall be put to the best use possible, and that which will be most profitable to the nation and as a whole. And, lastly, irrigation is a subject of vital importance to every farmer whose holding is in a region of deficient rainfall. To him the important questions in irrigation are, the best methods of storing and of applying the water, the proper amount to be given various soils and different crops, and the knowledge of when to give and when to withhold water at different periods of crop growth.

All these points are treated thoroughly and simply by Mr. Newell. He shows what has been done in the beginnings of irrigation already accomplished, and what yet remains to be done. The problem of home-making in arid America is fully met, and his book is of immediate utility to thousands who are battling for a foothold in a region of deficient rainfall. The book shows the amount of public land in the different states and territories of the west, their relative desirability, the natural resources of each particular section, and the probable line of best development. As to actual methods of irrigation, the book goes into elementary information, and its descriptions of dam-building, of ditching and watering, are written in a popular style, easily understandable by all. He gives more space to the description of home-made machinery than to the more elaborate and expensive, purchased from manufacturers; for the most of settlers have not capital for the latter, but must depend upon their own Yankee ingenuity. Mr. Newell's book is packed with valuable information on a topic of great and increasing importance; and it is so well written that it is interesting reading to every one. It will undoubtedly take its place as the highest accessible authority on the subject.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A CASE OF TOO MUCH FISH.

It needs only one or two dull days on the stock exchange to set the members thinking over some new jokes to play on their fellow-brokers, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The other day, as one of the most prominent and dignified men on the exchange was vainly endeavoring to sell 500 shares of Amalgamated Copper before the price faded away entirely, a fellow-broker came up to him quickly and told him that Mr. Fish wished to speak with him, directing him to call up 1644 Broad on the telephone. A number of appreciative listeners gathered around the instrument. According to "Central," the following conversation took place:

"Give me 1644 Broad. Hello! Is this 1644 Broad."

"Yes."

"Fish there?"

"Fish?"

"Yes, Fish."

"Good Lord, yes. Thousands of them."

"Don't be impudent, young man. I wish to speak to Mr. Fish."

"Well, come down here and pick one out. This is the aquarium."

Prince Henry in New York.

The committee of 100 meets the brother of his brother.

"Welcome, princely sir; welcome to our shores. How is your august brother?"

Prince Henri: "Excoose me. Mein bruder is not August, he is Vilhelm. August is my wife's bruder."

Then the procession moves up to the Waldorf.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Current Events.

San Francisco customs officers seized rare jade tablets brought from China by a soldier.

Two lives lost in the Hoboken pier fire. Guns and war material in cargo of burned ship intended for Boer army.

Five hundred Filipino rebels in Samar surrendered, ending the revolt in the island.

Chicago plants of the steel trust to be enlarged to meet the demands of increased business.

Boats built for service on the great lakes to be used as freight steamers between San Francisco and Philippines.

President Roosevelt will take lessons in the Japanese system of wrestling in self-defense called jujutsu, and which is taught only to nobles in Japan.

California Supreme court declared invalid the trust clause of James G. Fair's will. Three heirs to get $9,000,000.

Two reports made to the Senate on the offer to sell Panama canal to the United States. Majority report opposes sale.

General Otis finished his testimony before the Senate Philippine committee, telling of the duplicity of Aguinaldo.

Senate passed bill to relieve Chicago postmaster of responsibility for the theft of $74,610 in stamps.

First and third Battalions of the Twentieth infantry left San Francisco for Fort Sheridan.

Minister Wu blamed by the six companies for alleged misconduct of Chinese consul at San Francisco.

German manufactures may be excluded from the United States in retaliation for the exclusion of American meats by Germany.

Bill introduced in the House to tax manufacturers of process and renovated butter $600 a year.

Judge Wright, acting civil governor of the Philippines, in a personal letter said Americans have wrong idea of affairs in the islands. All but a small part of archipelago now pacified.

Santos-Dumont plans an aerial race-track fifteen miles in circumference as a feature of the St. Louis fair.

Syndicate dominated by the Goulds is likely to secure Western Maryland road, giving great southwestern system an outlet to seaboard.

Suits to enjoin payments of rebates begun by the Interstate Commerce commission against the Lake Shore, Pan Handle, Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Northwestern roads.

Four negroes killed and one probably fatally beaten by white men at Madrid Bend, Ky. Victims accused of stealing chickens. Race war threatened.

George Johnson, of Newcastle, Pa., found in Boston his two long lost children, who were taken away from home by their demented mother.

Santa Clara del Norte ranch of 7,000 acres in California sold for $1,113,880.

Andrew Carnegie announced gift of $862,000 for libraries in forty-two cities and towns. Denver with $200,000 headed the list.

Indiana train dispatcher gives two trains the right of way on the same track, but averts a wreck by overtaking one of them after racing ten miles on a switch engine.

Mother and daughter, members of former influential family of Georgetown, D. C., found demented and living in a stable, and are sent to the government insane asylum.

Major Waller admitted ordering eleven Filipino rebels shot and declared that he was not out of his mind at the time. Filipinos were executed because they refused food to starving soldiers.

Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs will try to have law enacted prohibiting employment of children under 16 in factories.

House committtee on naval affairs, by a vote of 7 to 4, decides to drop the Schley controversy.

Senate repealed the war revenue law except that part of it relating to the tax on bucket shops. Bill to protect the president from anarchists also passed. River and harbor bill, involving an expenditure of $60,000,000, passed by the house.

Professor Pearson's book, "The Carpenter Prophet," flays religious tradition. Reason and conscience declared supreme and miracles disputed. The Jesus of Athanasius and Calvin called a pagan.

Congressman Loud introduced bill in the house authorizing the postmaster general to make contract for pneumatic tube mail service in cities.

Cabinet ministers fear General Miles will cause trouble if he is not removed by the president.

Pan-American exposition confers gold medal on Chicago's health department as leading the world in methods of sanitation and protection to health.

Passion Play at Montreal arouses great interest and is given tacit indorsement of the church.

Navigation on the great lakes to open April 1, upon which date insurance on hulls and cargoes is obtainable, the earliest of any season on record.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch denies that Jews are instinctively dishonest in commerce, and discusses social prejudices.

Navy Department is making plans for the equipment of the naval station in Havana harbor.

Florence Burns, after examination by Justice Mayer on charge of having killed Walter Brooks on February 15, discharged from custody.

Threatened strike of 35,000 men in two Virginias unless operators concede demands.

Western Methodist Book Concern refused to handle "The Prophet," by Professor Charles W. Pearson.

New secret society called "Colorum," which swears enmity to all whites, discovered in the Philippines.

Secretary Long arranging to equip all United States warships with wireless telegraph apparatus.

Henry Watterson severely criticises President's treatment of General Miles, charging former with dictatorial course and an effort to "Mexicanize" the government.

Pennsylvanian regains voice after having been dumb for eighteen months and talks himself to death.

Josie Mansfield, who was the cause of the famous Stokes-Fisk tragedy in New York thirty years ago, disappears from her home in Paris. May be in this country.

Battle ship Retvizan, just completed at the Cramps' shipyard for the Russian government, is dedicated to service with simple ceremonies.

FOREIGN.

King Edward revived the old custom of using snuff.

Chinese imperial troops repeatedly defeated by rebels in the southern provinces.

Furniture manufacturers of the United States are to open a permanent sample exposition at Amsterdam.

Upper house of Danish legislature ratified sale of Danish West Indies to United States.

Prince Henry and Emperor William arrived at Kiel, where the former rejoined the squadron of which he is commander.

Santos-Dumont will visit St. Louis to select a fair site for a balloon shed in connection with the airship contests.

Chamberlain's plan to pension aged workers in England passed to a second reading in the House of Commons. Scheme will cost $60,000,000 annually if adopted.

Reign of terror reported in Hayti on account of elections. Many prominent men arrested for conspiracy, and several said to have been executed.

John Dillon, smarting under the taunts of the colonial secretary in a war debate in the House of Commons, called him a liar, for which the Irish member was suspended by the House.

Paris Temps, the organ of the government, in explaining the Franco-Russian alliance, said it was made to protect the interests of the two nations in the East.

Venezuelan insurgents besieged seaports of Carupano and Barcelona. President Castro cut off from communication with his generals.

Colombian government closed the cable at Panama to foreign messages. United States may guard lines.

London paper predicted civil war in Ireland as a result of the United Irish league agitation.

London retail tobacco dealers held a meeting, condemned the British tobacco trust, and voted to accept terms offered by American trust.

Prince Adalbert, third son of Emperor William of Germany, is to visit the United States in April as a cadet aboard the training ship Charlotte.

Avalanche overwhelms a Japanese refinery, crushing the building and starting a fire, 200 lives being lost.

Every British colony to send a representative delegation to the coronation ceremonies.

Russian government has advised all newspapers in the empire to cease publishing news of student riots.

Beauty is Health.

Walnut Lake, Ark., June 3, 1900.

I thank you for the benefit I received from your advice and the Wine of Cardui I took in my terrible condition. My life was no pleasure to me at all and I was of no use to anybody. After receiving your advice and medicine I commenced taking it and began immediately to improve. The pains left me and the menses, which came at the correct time, continued three days. I have gained strength and my weight has increased. My husband says the medicine has made me better looking than ever before.

Mrs. LIZZIE MANNELL.

Womanly health means bright eyes, rosy cheeks, clear complexion and elasticity of form This is the youth unmeasured by years—the beauty of perfect womanhood. Beautiful women are happier and get more out of life than their sisters whose faces indicate suffering Wine of Cardui made Mrs. Mannell "better looking" and infinitely happier because it cured her of those terrible pains. But she is no exception.

WINE OF CARDUI

is giving thousands of women health, beauty and freedom from the dragging pains which made their lives so miserable. Wan faces, haggard eyes and emaciated forms are the results of suffering. What suffering can compare with the torture of irregular menstruation, leucorrhoea and falling of the womb! Beauty flees quickly before the ravages of such disease. The sharp pains of falling of the womb deepen the crow tracks in the face. Menstrual irregularities rob the eye of its fire and the complexion of its transparency. Leucorrhoea drains the body of its strength, but Wine of Cardui restores the natural beauty, brightens the eye, clears the complexion, rounds out the figure and brings back the vigor of health. Every druggist in this city handles $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.........$6.50

No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement........ ....$10.75

No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement........ ....$14.50

No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.... ....$18.00

No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.... ....$12.00

No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement........ ....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.... ....$13.00

No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.... ....$15.00

No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement....$14.25

No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.... ....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FARM FOR SALE—240 acres; 200 in cultivation; good grass, grain, stock and fruit farm; two residences; without buildings, price $16.66⅔ per acre. Correspondence solicited. D. N. Cole, Eldridge, Laclede Co., Mo.

Cut Paper Patterns.

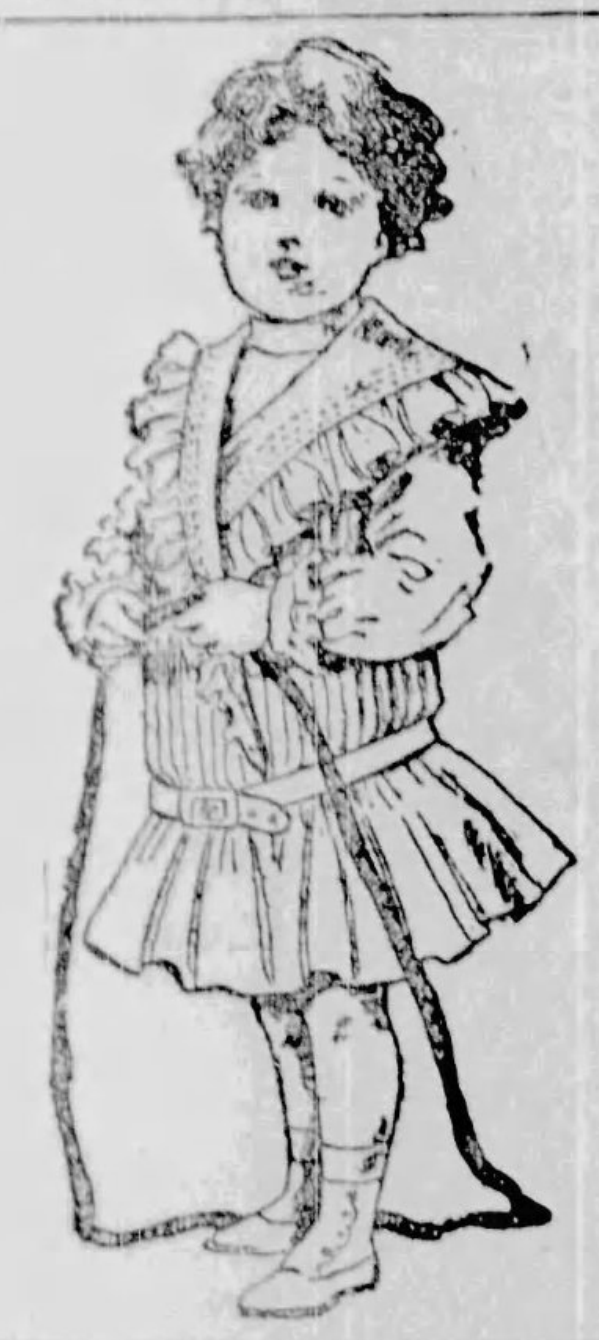
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2264—Herbert Frock.

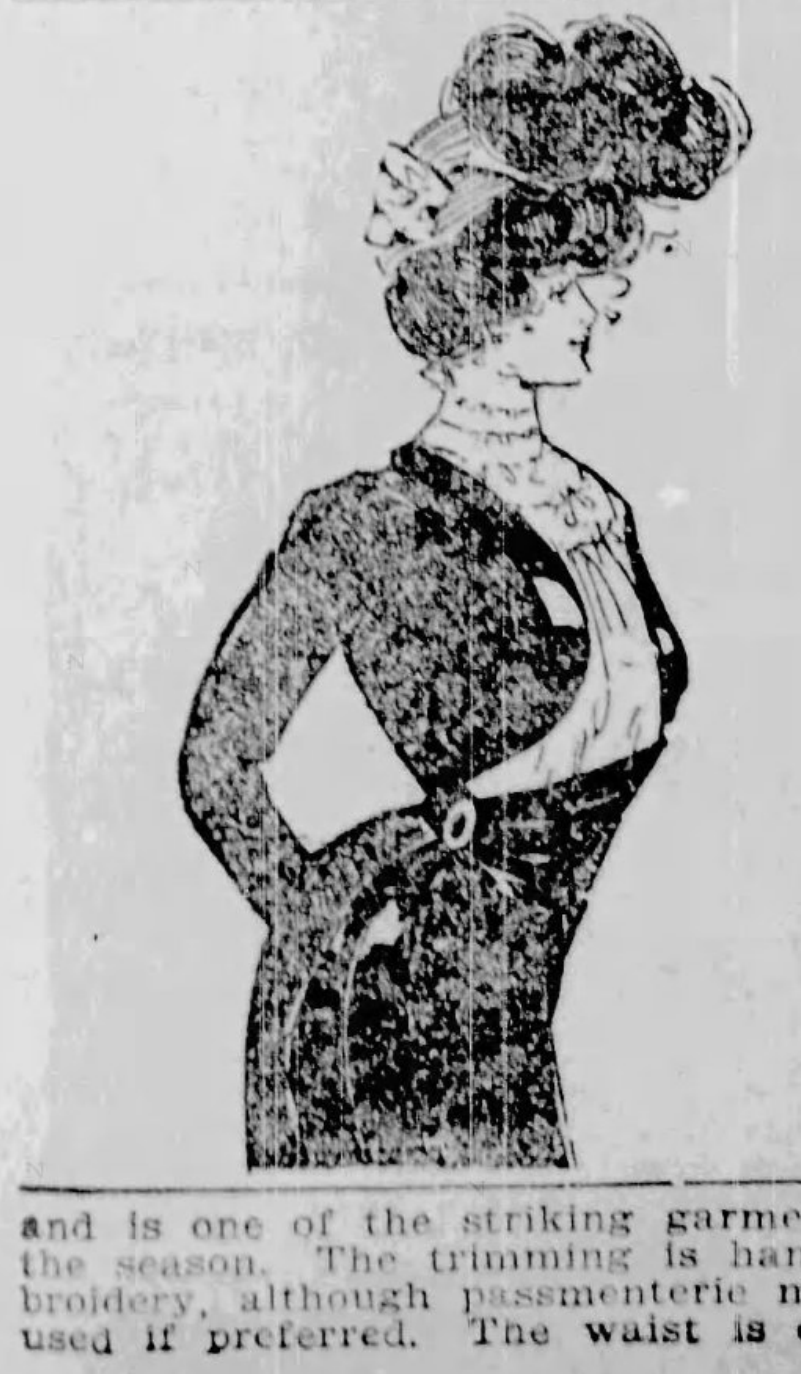
This dainty little frock develops beautifully in linen or colored or white pique; then again it does well in serge, or in any of the lightly woven goods of spring. The wide collar on this little double-breasted costume is its most attractive feature; the use of the ruffle is optional. Narrow



braid may be used to decorate the collar and cuffs with good effect. When the frock is made of woolen fabrics or a dark shade of cotton, the shield and smaller collar may be of white pique to give a dainty touch. Patterns are supplied in sizes for 2 and 4 years.

2295—Oswald Bolero.

The bolero waist here portrayed is a combination of shirt waist and bolero,

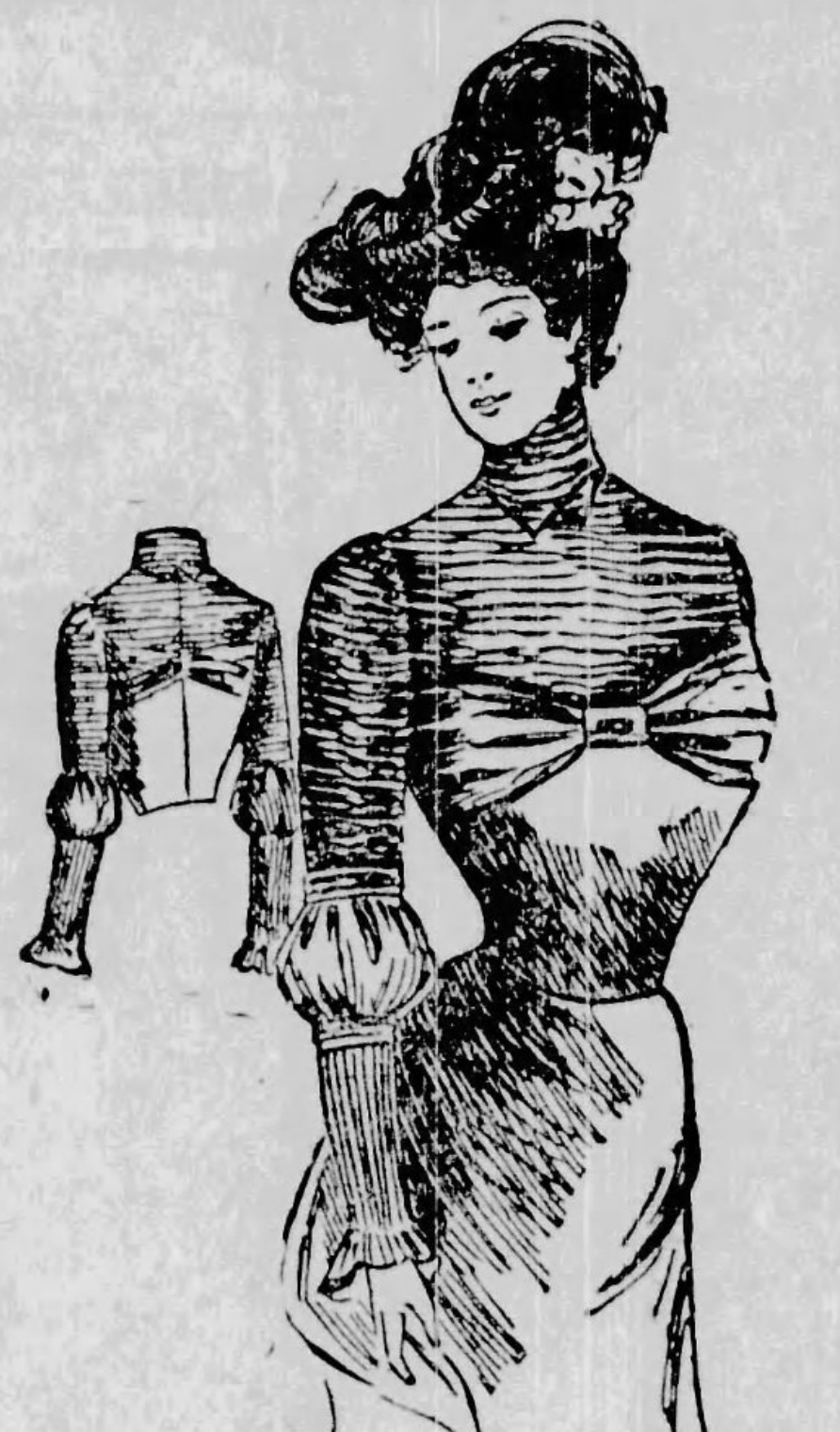


and is one of the striking garments of the season. The trimming is hand embroidery, although passmenterie may be used if preferred. The waist is of silk

and is gathered to formulate a yoke at the shoulder and line of the bust, and the velvet girdle secures it to position. Patterns are supplied in five sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

2245 O'Malley Waist.

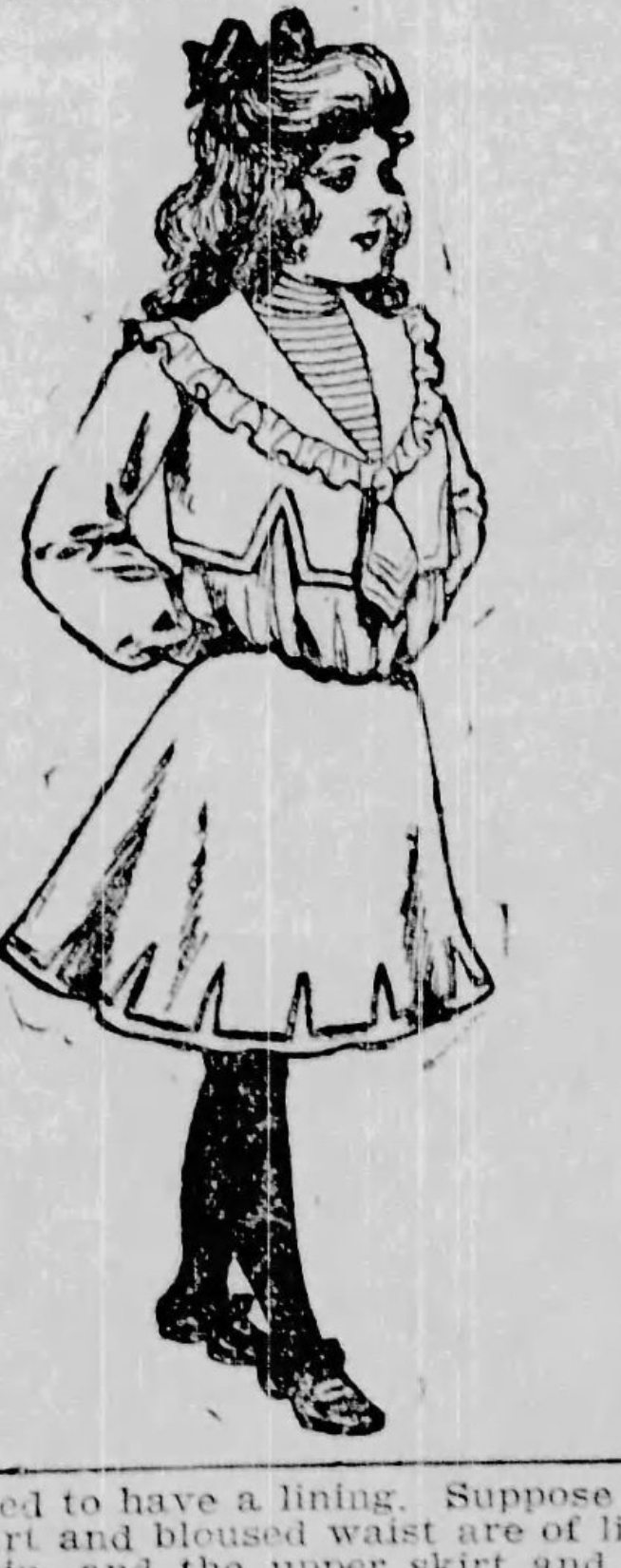
A pretty design for a slender figure. The body of the waist may be made of either etamine or challie or any soft fabric, while the yoke may be either striped silk, grenadine or Louisine silk; whatever the material used, it may be tucked or ac-



cordion plaited. At the seam of the yoke and body of the waist there comes the butterfly fold in both the front and back. The silk material used in the draped fold is again produced in the elbow puff of the sleeve. The soft and thin material used in the sleeve has tucks running around the arm in the upper part, and lengthwise in the lower arm. Patterns of this dainty waist are supplied in bust measure from 32 to 40.

2263—Flavia Frock.

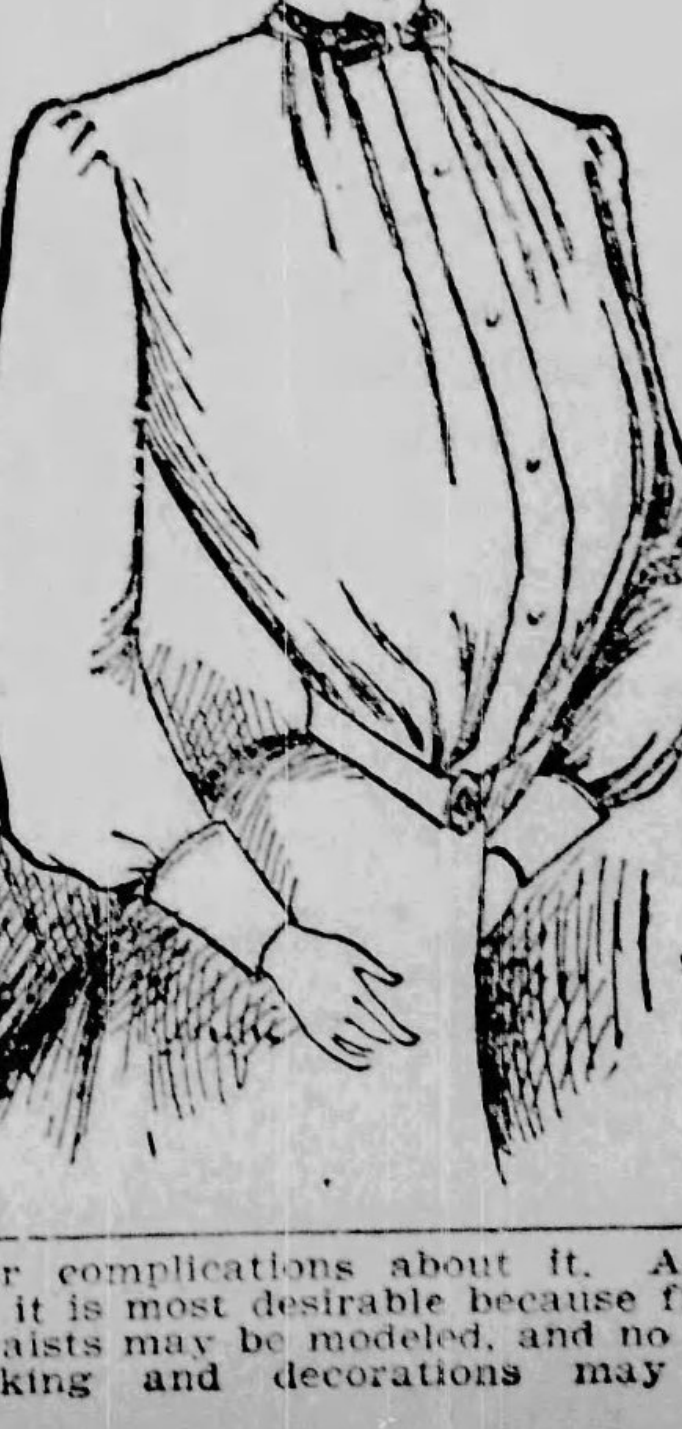
A most attractive design for small girls. The skirt is double; that is to say the one finished around the edge with squares drops over the lower one, which



is supposed to have a lining. Suppose the under skirt and bloused waist are of light blue poplin, and the upper skirt and bolero are of brown mohair; here you have a school dress that is still dressy and good for all occasions. Again it may be developed in cotton goods, or in silk or challie for a "best" dress. This pattern is furnished in 6, 8 and 10 years sizes.

2249—Leigh Shirt Waist.

The Leigh shirt waist is the model of the season, and is quite plain, and has three forward turning plaits at the neckband. There is no yoke or other trim-



ming or complications about it. As a pattern it is most desirable because from it all waists may be modeled, and no end of tucking and decorations may be

ENGINEERS' FALSE ALARM

"When a man's sitting in an engine cab, looking up the railroad track with a constant watch for danger a burden is on his mind," said an engineer to the Salt Lake Herald, "things sometimes look different from what they really are. This is especially true if, after long service, his eyes begin to be a little affected.

"I used to know an engineer who was one of the most careful men on the road. In fact, he was always worried, and fear of an accident got to be almost a mania with him. One day he was pulling a long freight down a pretty fair grade, when he suddenly clapped on the air and gave the 'highball' with the whistle, sending the brakemen out over the train setting hand brakes as fast as they could. Finally they brought the train to a stop, and everbody ran up to see what was the matter. Among the men who came up was a red-shirted section man. When the fellow got close, Jack, the engineer, began to rip out the biggest string of curses I ever heard. He damned up and down any man who would wear a red shirt while working on the section, for Jack had seen that shirt and thought it was a red flag, and stopped his train."

"I had an experience myself not long ago spoke up another engineer. "It was since the new electric headlights were put in. You know how they look coming up the track. They're so bright you can't see anything else, and it's hard to tell whether they are moving or not. I was running a freight and had a pretty heavy train. We were coming around a curve just before making a siding to pass another train when one of those electric headlights flashed on me. I thought it was all over with me, but I stopped to put on the brakes and reverse, and hung on just a minute in the hope of getting the train stopped before I jumped. The grade wasn't very heavy and I got the train stopped all right. Before I started to jump I looked again. I discovered then that the light didn't seem to be any nearer. I investigated and found that the other train was at a standstill waiting for me at the switch."

wrought upon it before placing the pattern on the cloth. Patterns of this model waist are supplied in sizes from 32 to 40 bust measure.

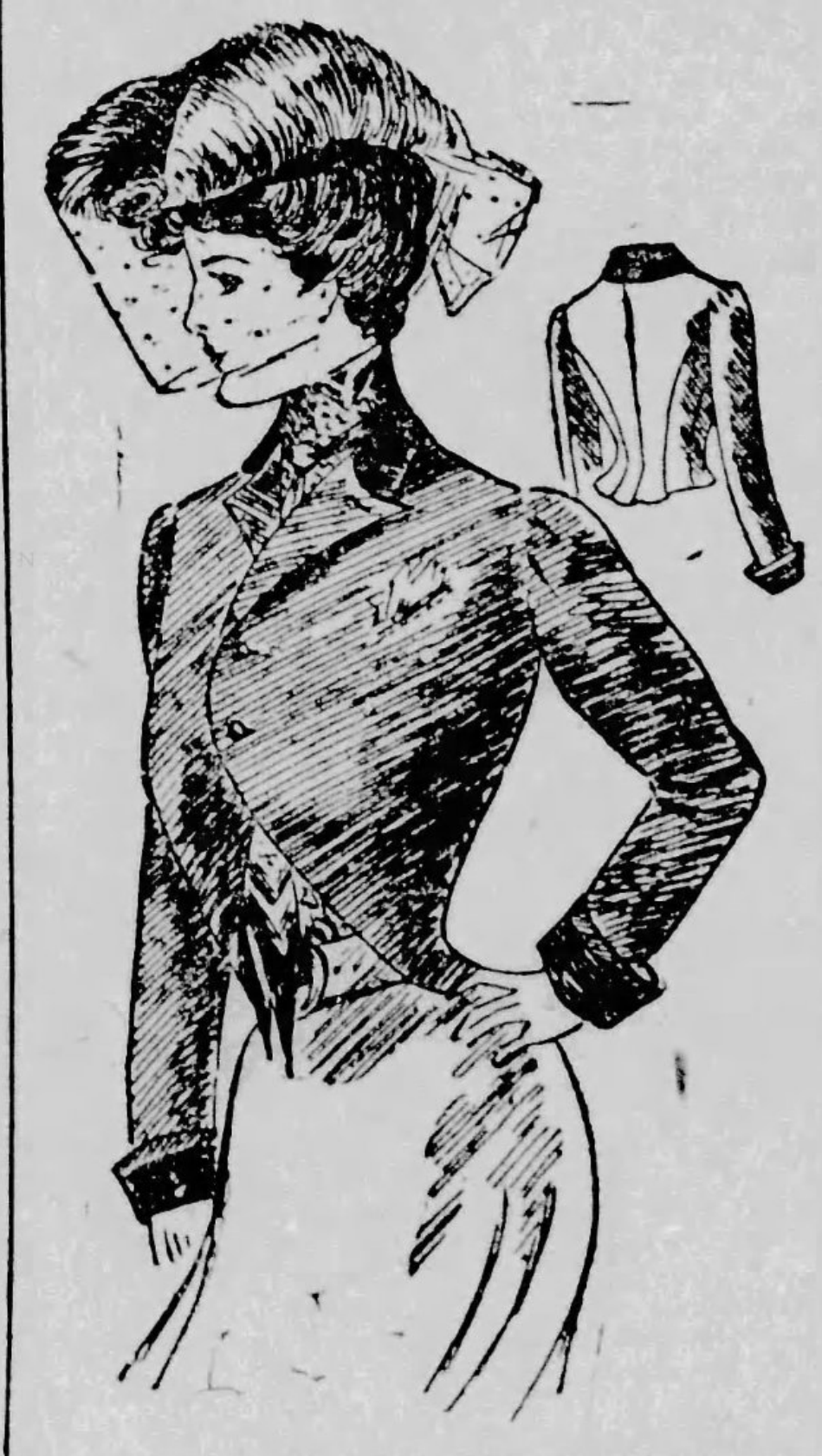
Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2248—Kennan Eton Jacket.

One of the smartest jacket designs of the new season. It will develop in any material from cardinal red broadcloth to black silk, and will look attractively natty



made of white broadcloth. The lines are somewhat equestrian in their severity, but the woman with the good, straight, tapering figure will find the style particularly becoming to her. Patterns are supplied in sizes from 32 to 40 bust measure.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

TWO TRUSTS FIGHTING.

London, March 22.—In response to the explantory manifesto issued last night by the Imperial Tobacco Company Ogdens (Limited), representing the American Tobacco Company, will on Monday telegraph to its customers that the traders signing the modified agreement of the Imperial Company cannot participate in the American offer of a bonus. As this bonus is the entire net profit yearly, amounting to £200,000, and is for the next four years, this warning is likely to be heeded and the modified agreement of the Imperial Company be rejected, as was the original, especially as the Imperial Company's offer of a bonus is only £50,000.

The American Tobacco Company's bonus scheme continues to be the sensation of the day in the tobacco world of Great Britain. "Unparalleled!" Stupendous!" "Amazing!" are a few of the adjectives applied to this bombshell.

The anti-monopoly role assumed by the American side has brought them the adherence of a number of influential retailers who were opposed to the Imperial Tobacco Company's boycott, among them one firm owning many stores in the metropolis has posted notices of its refusal to exclude American goods and of its intention to discontinue selling Imperial brands.

GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The semi-official Russky Invalid to-day announces that Col. Grimm, the Russian official who was recently condemned to death by a court martial at Moscow, after having been convicted of systematic revelation of artillery secrets to a foreign power, has confessed to having been guilty of high treason.

About sixty arrests have been made at Warsaw in connection with the trial of Col. Grimm, who, it has been asserted, had during ten years, revealed to Germany every plan prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war between the two countries. The discovery of the colonel's treason was due to his wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his having paid attentions to another woman.

DEATH OF PROF. AXTELL.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 24.—Seth J. Axtell, professor of Greek in Kalamazoo college for the past twelve years, died here yesterday, from grip, aged 60 years. Professor Axtell, who was a graduate of Brown university, from which he held the degree of M. A., was president of Leland university at New Orleans from 1878 to 1882 and president of Central college at Pella, Iowa, in 1889 and 1890.

LOOKING TO PEACE

Kitchener Will Withdraw Proclamation if Boers Surrender.

London, March 24.—It is stated on high authority that Lord Kitchener, in his interview with Mr. Schalk-Burger, agreed to withdraw the banishment proclamation issued in September, if General Dewet and the other Boer leaders surrendered.

In the house fo commons to-day, the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, announced that a fortnight ago Mr. Schalk-Burger intimated to Lord Kitchener his desire to be granted a safe conduct through the British lines and back in order to see Mr. Steyn with reference to the possibility of peace proposals. Lord Kitchener, with the consent of the government, had acceded to the request.

The announcement of the war secretary was received with cheers.

To-day's dispatches from Pretoria said that Acting President Schalk-Berger, F. W. Reitz, ex-secretary of state for the Transvaal, and Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh, with their secretaries and attendants, arrived there on March 22, at 2:04 p. m. on a special train from Balmoral, about fifty miles east of there. They came in to Balmoral under a flag of truce.

Upon arriving at Pretoria, Mr. Schalk-Berger and his party drove immediately to Lord Kitchener's headquarters, where he had an interview with the British general. The Boers then proceeded to the railroad station and entrained at 5 o'clock for Kronstadt, whence they were to go out under a safe conduct.

For a week past Mr. Schalk-Berger and his colleagues have been stationed at Rhenoster Kop, north of Balmoral, where they have been closely pressed by British columns. Dispatch riders entered Balmoral Friday night and notified the British of the approach of Mr. Schalk-Berger and his party.

It was reported that the Boer position at Rhenoster Kop had become almost hopeless, and that Mr. Schalk-Berger once narrowly escaped capture.

There was little disposition in London early to-day to regard the news of the Boer government's visit to Pretoria any too hopefully. Officials circles expressed their doubts, held throughout, of the ability of Acting President Schalk-Berger and other civilian leaders of the Boers to induce such men as Gens. Dewet and Delarey to surrender. Probably, they thought the representatives of the Transvaal government were desirous of suing for peace, but there was nothing to show that they had any authority to impose submission on the commanders in the field. The most hopeful sign was the announcement that Lord Kitchener permitted Mr. Schalk-Berger and his companions to proceed to the Orange River colony, the contention being that unless the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, who is on the spot, and therefore most thoroughly conversant with the situation, recognized the possibilty of fruitful results and believed in the good faith of the Transvaalers, he would not have permitted the visitors to continue their pilgrimage to the headquarters of the Orange River colony allies.

The same cautious reserve permeated the newspaper utterances, and the comment in well informed circles. Some significance was attached to the fact that, in approaching Lord Kitchener, Mr. Schalk-Berger and those associated with him, carried out to the letter the advice given by the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in his reply to the peace note of the Netherlands government, that the quickest and most satisfactory means for arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boers and the British commander-in-chief in South Africa. There was no sign, however, that the Transvaal mission received any mandate from the fighting generals, or that the latter were prepared to recognize the authority of their acting President, Mr. Schalk-Berger, to negotiate terms of peace. Presumably, the latter satisfied Lord Kitchener that he had certain clearly defined proposals to submit to his ally, President Steyn, but the best information from South Africa deprecated any belief in the likelihood of a simultaneous surrender of the burghers still in the field, on the order of the Boer government. Almost the best to be hoped for was that the present overtures would so modify the situation as to bring peace nearer.

The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, urged that any peace proposal should be regarded on its merits, pointing out that the ungenerous assumption that the previous Boer overtures were signs of weakness contributed largely to the failures of the negotiations.

The Pall Mall Gazette would "like to think that the brave, skilful commanders, Dewet and Delarey, have arrived at the height of moral courage, once attainel by General Lee, and have realized that the truest patriotism does not consist in the prolongation of a hopeless struggle." The paper confessed, however, that the military situation was not auspicious for such a change of mind.

The St. James' Gazette extracted from the un-illuminitive dispatches thus far received from Pretoria the theory that Mr. Schalk-Burger and the other members of his party had possibly already surrendered and had been released on parole for the purpose of seeing President Steyn and General Dewet.

The news from South Africa had a generally good effect on the stock exchange.

Boers at the Hague Surprised.

The Hague, March 24.—Acting President Schalk-Burger's arrival at Pretoria was a complete surprise to Boer circles here. It was surmised that the step taken was connected with the instructions sent to Lord Kitchener to communicate the text of the Anglo-Dutch notes to the Boer leaders.

Prophecies Demand for Independence

Brussels, March 24.—The Petit Bleu, referring to the arrival at Pretoria of Messrs. Schalkburger, Peis and Commandants Meyer and Krogh, says it believes that Mr. Schalkburger's movement is in response to fresh British overtures for peace, made out of gratitude for the release of Gen. Methuen, and predicts that these fresh overtures will lead to no results unless Boer independence is conceded.

Boers Said to Have Captured a Town

New York, March 24.—Rev. Dr. H. D. Von Broekhuisen, of Pretoria, South Africa, who is in this country on behalf of the Boer cause, asserts that he has received advices privately of the capture by the Boers of Riebeek West, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, only 30 miles from Cape Town, Cape Colony. He declares the news came to him by mail.

SUGAR BEETS IN COLORADO

Denver, Col., March 24.—The American Sugar Refining company has made the first move to take up the beet sugar industry in Colorado. Henry E. Niese, of New York, superintendent of construction and refineries of the American Sugar company, after two weeks spent in an investigation of the situation in Colorado, has returned to New York. Two companies, to operate in Boulder, Eld, Larimer, Araphoe, Jefferson, Morgan, Washington and Logan counties, have been incorporated with a combined capital of $1,000,000 and Mr. Niese has secured options on lands suitable for beet culture and for the erection of sugar refineries. These lands are those which independent beet sugar companies were examined with a view to purchase.

$12.98 STEEL RANGE.

For $12.98 without reservoir or shelf; $17.98 with reservoir, high shelf and closet, exactly as illustrated, we sell this big steel range that others advertise and sell at $25.00 to $35.00. We undersell everyone in stoves and ranges. Write for FREE Stove Catalogue. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

My Lungs

Perhaps they are sore and weak from constant coughing. How is this? Have you forgotten about the cough medicine your grandmother gave you fifty years ago,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? Ask your doctor how many years he has prescribed it.

"An eminent physician told me I certainly had consumption. I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it completely cured me."

Mrs. S. L. Yeager, Oxford, Kans.

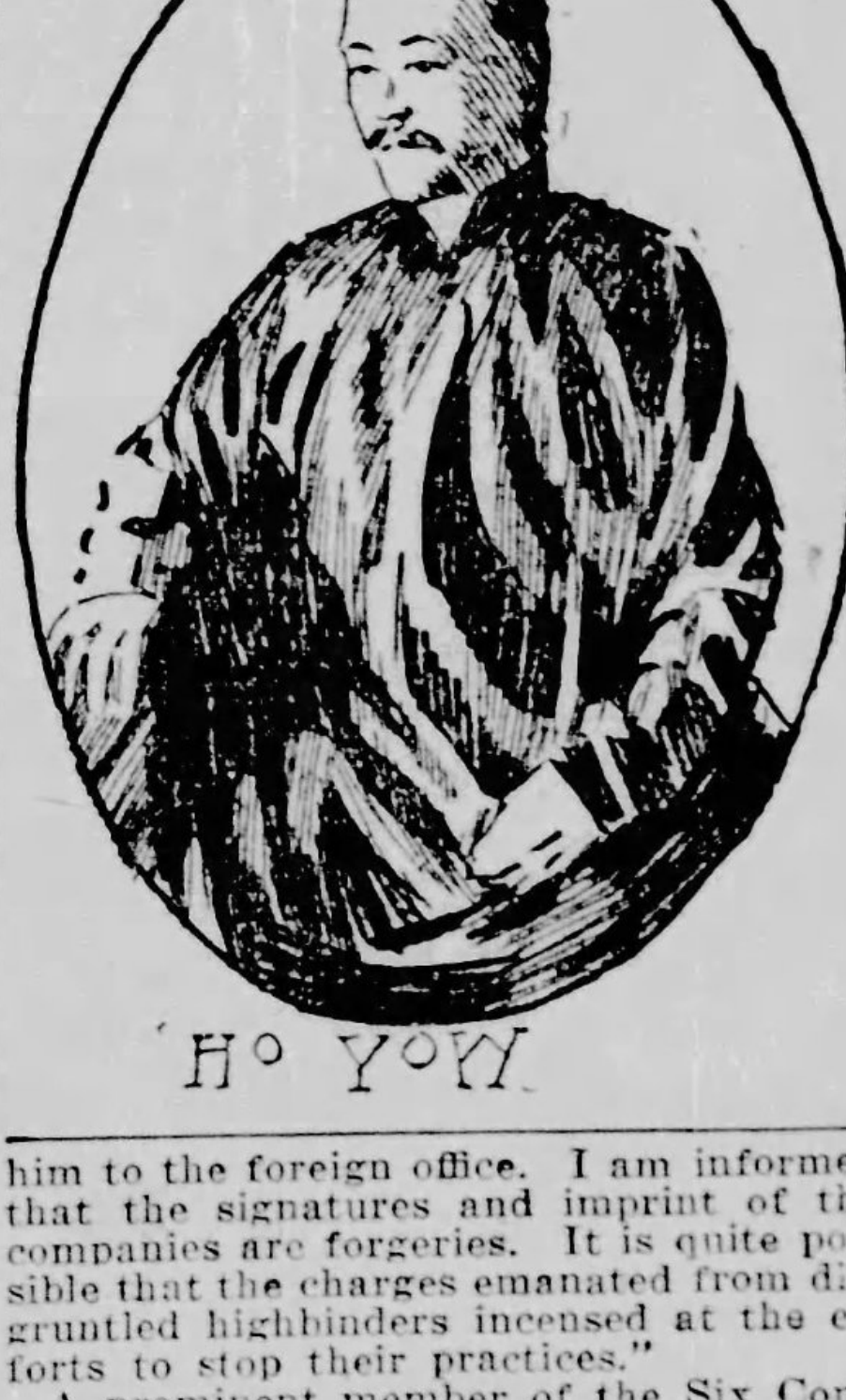
25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CHARGES FILED.

At Pekin Against Minister Wu and Consul Ho Yow.

San Francisco, March 20.—Grave charges against Chinese Consul General Ho Yow, designed also to inculpate Minister Wu Ting Fang, all under the seal of the Six Companies, are on file in the foreign office in Pekin, says the Chronicle. When interviewed in regard to the matter Ho Yow said:

"Yes, the minister has been informed by the foreign office that charges are on file and has telegraphed me to investigate and learn their sources. There are a number of charges, the greatest stress being laid on the allegation that I am not conducting the fight against exclusion as aggressively as the complainants think I should. Another charge is that I am neglecting my official duties and not protecting the interests and welfare of my countrymen. We are informed by the foreign office that the charges bear the imprint of the Six Companies. I informed the companies and they at once entered a disclaimer on their minutes, and that disclaimer will be forwarded to the minister and by



HO YOW

him to the foreign office. I am informed that the signatures and imprint of the companies are forgeries. It is quite possible that the charges emanated from disgruntled highbinders incensed at the efforts to stop their practices."

A prominent member of the Six Companies said: "We are informed that the charges comprised twenty-eight articles. One was the charge that a great deal of Ho's time was devoted to his racing stable and that his jockeys wore the national colors of the yellow dragon jacket. The royal government will not permit this.

"Then there were other charges of official and personal misconduct. The charges against the minister were that he had previously been notified of all this, but had failed to call the consul to account and in that had shown neglect of his duties."

Minister Wu and Consul General Ho Yow are brothers-in-law.

San Francisco, March 21.—Referring to the charges said to have been preferred against him by the Six Companies, Consul General Ho Yow, in an interview, said:

"The Six Companies have notified Minister Wu that the document sent in their name to Pekin, was a forgery. I am ex-officio a member of the council of the Six companies, and would have known of any such steps having been taken. The books of the Six Companies show all their transactions, and of course, there is no record of such charges having been filed.

"I suppose that some of my political enemies are responsible for such a cowardly attack. They say that I have not been active enough in opposing the exclusion bill. It was only a few weeks ago that we were charged with being too active by parties in Washington. The Chinese government will be notified that the document sent to them in the name of the Six Companies was a forgery, and that will end the matter."

The consul general stated that the dragon his jockey flies has only four toes, and therefore, is not the royal dragon, which has five; fortunately, he added, his colors are red and blue, not yellow, that color being prohibited to all but those of imperial blood.

DOES NOT WORRY GROVER.

Princeton, N. J., March 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was shown the dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., which said that W. J. Bryan, commenting editorially in The Commoner upon Mr. Cleveland's recent letter to a Mississippi editor, denounces him as "a traitor, ingrate and political nonentity."

"I am not at all troubled about it," was the only comment Mr. Cleveland would make.

The ex-President was asked what he thought of the prospects of pulling together the Democratic party for the next presidential campaign, and replied: "I don't know much about it, but there seem to be some efforts in that direction. I would not care to express any further opinion on it at present."

THAT CLAYTON STORY.

Washington, March 24.—Official contradiction has been received at the state department of the report that Powell Clayton, Jr., son of Ambassador Clayton, and former military attache to the United States embassy at Mexico, was forced to leave his post because of his refusal to fight a duel. The report to the department shows that instead of being involved in the Christmas brawl, which was supposed to be at the bottom of the challenge, Captain Clayton had really quitted the city August 8 last. He was the recipient of a banquet before his departure, which brought together in his honor many people in Mexico prominent in official and social life.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, March 24.—After announcing a few opinions the United States Supreme court to-day took a recess until Monday, April 7th.

JOHN DILLON.

He Created a Wild Scene in the House of Commons.

London, March 22.—The sensational exit of John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist, from the house of commons, Thursday last, as a result of his calling Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, "a damned liar," continues to be the topic of the hour. The Irish Nationalist papers back up Mr. Dillon's declaration regarding Mr. Chamberlain's lack of veracity with cheerful frankness, though the Dublin Evening Telegraph remarks that Mr. Dillon was guilty of a slight anticipation regarding Mr. Chamberlain's damnation, which, it says, is only coming, though already in sight, adding: "As to his being a liar, that goes without saying."

The object of all this abuse has created another sensation, not, as usual, by biting invective, but by his clothes. The Tailor and Cutter, which paper was accustomed to laud the colonial secretary as the very pink of fashion, now says:

"We are sorry to note that Mr. Chamberlain is developing quite a stoop, and fear he is losing some of his old-time smartness. It is true that his monocle is still in its old place, but we miss the familiar orchid, and as we have examined his garments, we could not but feel that conservatism was sadly apparent, for there was much in them that was not up to date."

Mr. Chamberlain's coat lapels, says the Tailor and Cutter, are plain, heavy and disfigured by a long, gaping breast pocket, "like some ugly wound calling for assistance."

The 'washing vest," of Mr. Chamberlain, the paper also says, was quite out of harmony with his coat, while his trousers were wide and unshapely.

The Westminster Gazette humorously comments on the fact that a weak spot has at last been found in Mr. Chamberlain's armor, adding: "Remembering the weird and wonderful clothing with which the doorkeepers of the house of lords were startled in 1893, when the Home Rule bill gathered the noble clans together, we can only come to the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain is beginning to qualify for a seat in the house of lords.

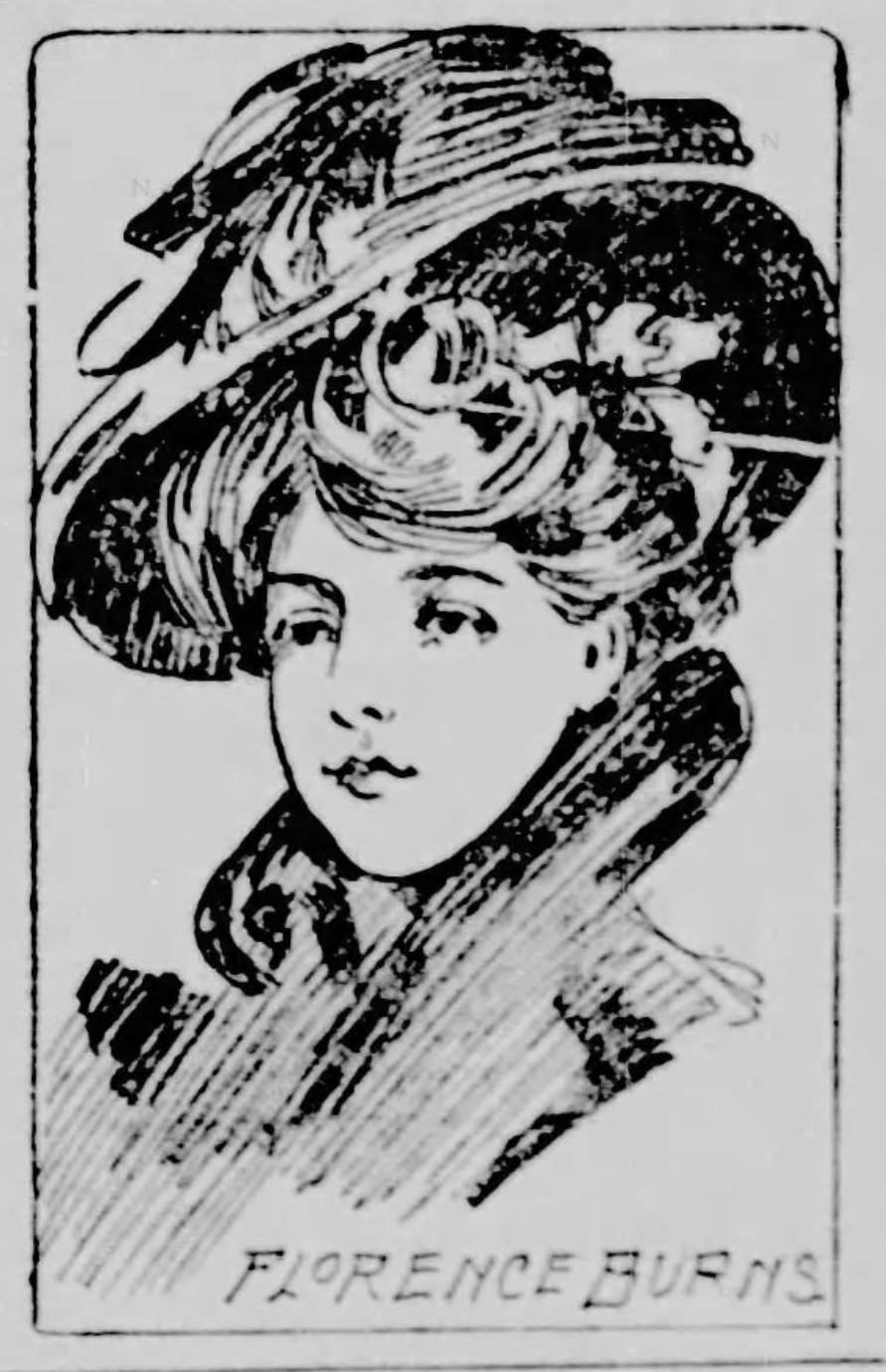
"In the meantime, Mr. Dillon, exempt from the critical eye of the Tailors and Cutters' editor, is the hero of the hour in Dublin.

"One of the most amusing sequels of Mr. Dillon's forcible retort occurred in the grand committee room of the house of commons, where a deputation of women graduates was presenting a petition asking to be given the power to vote for the election of members of parliament. Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, who was one of the delegates, warmly supported the petition, claiming that it was unfair that women should have to pay the income tax, and yet not be allowed to vote at parliamentary elections. The members of parliament who were listening, were hurriedly called to take part in the division on Mr. Dillon's suspension.

William E. Lecky, the historian and Unionist member of parliament for Dublin university, who was among the members who heard the statements of the supporters of the petition, returned and addressed the graduates, saying he wondered if they would like a seat in parliament, in view of the fact that they would run the risk at any moment of being called "damned liars?" Mr. Lecky concluded with saying he believed the emotional element in politics was quite unduly developed as it was, without women entering the field.

FLORENCE BURNS FREE.

New York, March 24.—Florence Burns is a free woman. After several weeks in the Tombs and in court charged with the murder of her sweetheart, Walter Brooks, in the Glen Island hotel on the night of February 14, she was discharged



FLORENCE BURNS

from custody and went to her home in Brooklyn. In spite of rumors to the effect that she would be rearrested at the instance of the district attorney it is believed that no such measures will be taken and that Miss Burns will never be brought into court again in connection with the death of Young Brooks.

Justice Mayer, sitting as a magistrate, decided that the evidence of George Washington, the bell boy, who said he saw the girl at the hotel the night of the murder, was worthless, and the other testimony was insufficient to hold the girl. He therefore discharged her.

In Alice's Honor.

Wilhelmshaven, Prussia, March 20.—Emperor William has directed that a former torpedo boat, now used as a guardship here, shall be renamed "Alice Roosevelt."

A BLIND WANDERER.

Didn't Know That Food Could Restore Her.

A well known writer uses Grape-Nuts as a tonic when feeling the effects of extra heavy work. She writes, "Grape-Nuts should be taken regularly as one would a tonic. I eat mine cold in the morning with hot milk or cream poured over it, and it is delicious, nourishing and strengthening.

Some time ago I said to a lady friend who was a great sufferer from dyspepsia and has been an invalid for five years, and who was a mere skeleton, 'If I had only known you sooner you need not have suffered all these years.' She looked at me in surprise and asked me what I would have done. 'I should have put you on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food,' I replied quite confidently. 'Did you ever hear of it?' Oh, yes, she had heard of it but never tried it as she had never had her attention called to it especially and had not thought it applied to her needs.

'Now,' I said, 'If you will just set about it and try Grape-Nuts for a week, three times a day, I will guarantee you will rise up and call me blessed.'

She took my advice and followed it faithfully. When I saw her about a week later she looked like a different person although she had only gained two pounds in weight, but said she felt so much better and stronger and had greatly improved in health and strength since using the food.

She is getting well and you can imagine her delight is unbounded. My own experience and that of others is sufficient evidence of the scientific value of a food that supplies nourishment to the system and builds up the brain and nerve centers." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

$22.35 AT $22.35 TO $54.90 we sell high grade 1902 style buggies, direct from our Michigan and Ohio factories, the equal of buggies sold by other houses at about double our prices.

$37.95 for a handsome city Runabout or a 3-reach Concord Buggy. $45.95 for a Royal Stanhope. $39.85 for a Canopy Top Two-Seat Surrey. $29.95 for a strong Two-Seat Three-Spring Wagon.

EVERY RIG COVERED BY OUR BINDING GUARANTEE. Everything in Medium and Fine Buggies, Surreys, Carriages and Wagons at proportionately low prices.

DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE until you get our Free Buggy Catalogue, mailed to any address free on application. You will be surprised at the money we can save you and the inducements we can offer. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

$22.35

FREE 800 GENUINE SILK REMNANTS

THESE Remnants ARE FROM THE RICHEST PRODUCT OF Domestic & Foreign Looms IN ALL SHADES.

To quickly introduce into every home our Electric Balm Complexion, Toilet & Bath Soap, we offer 800 extra large genuine silk remnants absolutely free to every one answering this advertisement & promptly accept the proposition sent with every package of soap & write at once to the BALM SOAP CO., NEW YORK CITY, 10 MURRAY ST., & you will receive free a package of the Celebrated Electric Balm Toilet, Bath & Complexion Soap which beautifies the complexion, cures pimples, blotches, freckles & all facial eruptions exactly as described above; sent same day your order is received, all charges prepaid. Instead of spending thousands advertising in magazines, we advertise by sending the goods direct for you to try knowing you will appreciate the present & show them. THINK OF IT each & every one can get 800 extra large remnants from the choicest & most expensive silks, selling high as $2.50 a yard, the richest variety of brilliant colors & exquisite patterns ever offered free, every piece large enough to be cut or worked into solid blocks of 6 to 9 inches square on stand covers, art squares, sofa pillows, tidies, curtains, scarfs, portieres, crazy quilts or slumbering robes, producing the royal & magnificent effect so much admired & sought after by art stores, fairs & others, some selling high as $50.00 for a single article. This is no catchpenny scheme but a straight offer to advertise an honest business. It is a colossal offer & will not appear again. If you accept it write at once for a package of Soap which cleanses & beautifies the skin, feeds the tissues, giving the most sallow complexion a clear youthful appearance.

AGUINALDO.

Gen. Otis Rehearses His History In 1899.

Washington, March 19.—General Otis continued his testimony before the senate Philippine committee to-day. Referring to his order of September 8, 1898, directing the withdrawal of the insurgent troops outside the defences of Manila, Gen. Otis explained that a commission from Aguinaldo's cabinet visited him.

In the discussion which followed he said they did not mention the fact that the towns immediately adjacent to Manila were not a portion of the city. He classed as ridiculous Aguinaldo's request to receive a portion of the northern part of Manila occupied by the Spaniards in trade for some of the southern part of the city held by the insurgents.

Gen. Otis said he did not give the insurgents actual permission to occupy the block houses which Aguinaldo claimed had been given. What he had said was: "I don't care anything about the block houses; we are not going to take possession of them."

Washington, March 19.—Gen. Otis said that Aguinaldo had demanded of Gen. Merritt the right to occupy the palace and to make appointments in the civil government, which caused Gen. Merritt to cable Washington for instructions. The reply was that there must be no dual occupation of Manila.

Gen. Otis then detailed the circumstances attending the capture of Iloilo, the offer of the Spanish general, Rios, to hold the place against the insurgents pending the arrival of United States troops, and the capture of the town by the Visayans before the arrival of United States troops. Aguinaldo, he said, was overjoyed when he learned that the detachment had been sent out, because he (Aguinaldo) declared that the first shot would be fired at Iloilo, which would bring on war between the United States and the insurgent forces. Gen. Otis said he had cabled Washington saying that the taking of Iloilo meant war in the islands, and had received the response to defer action, which he did until the insurgents made war on the United States forces in Manila. He had, he said, issued his proclamation extending military authority to all parts of the archipelago under instructions from the President. Senator Rawlins sought to show that many of the things done by the United States military authorities were in contravention of the protocol, but Gen. Otis explained that he felt it his duty to protect lives and property.

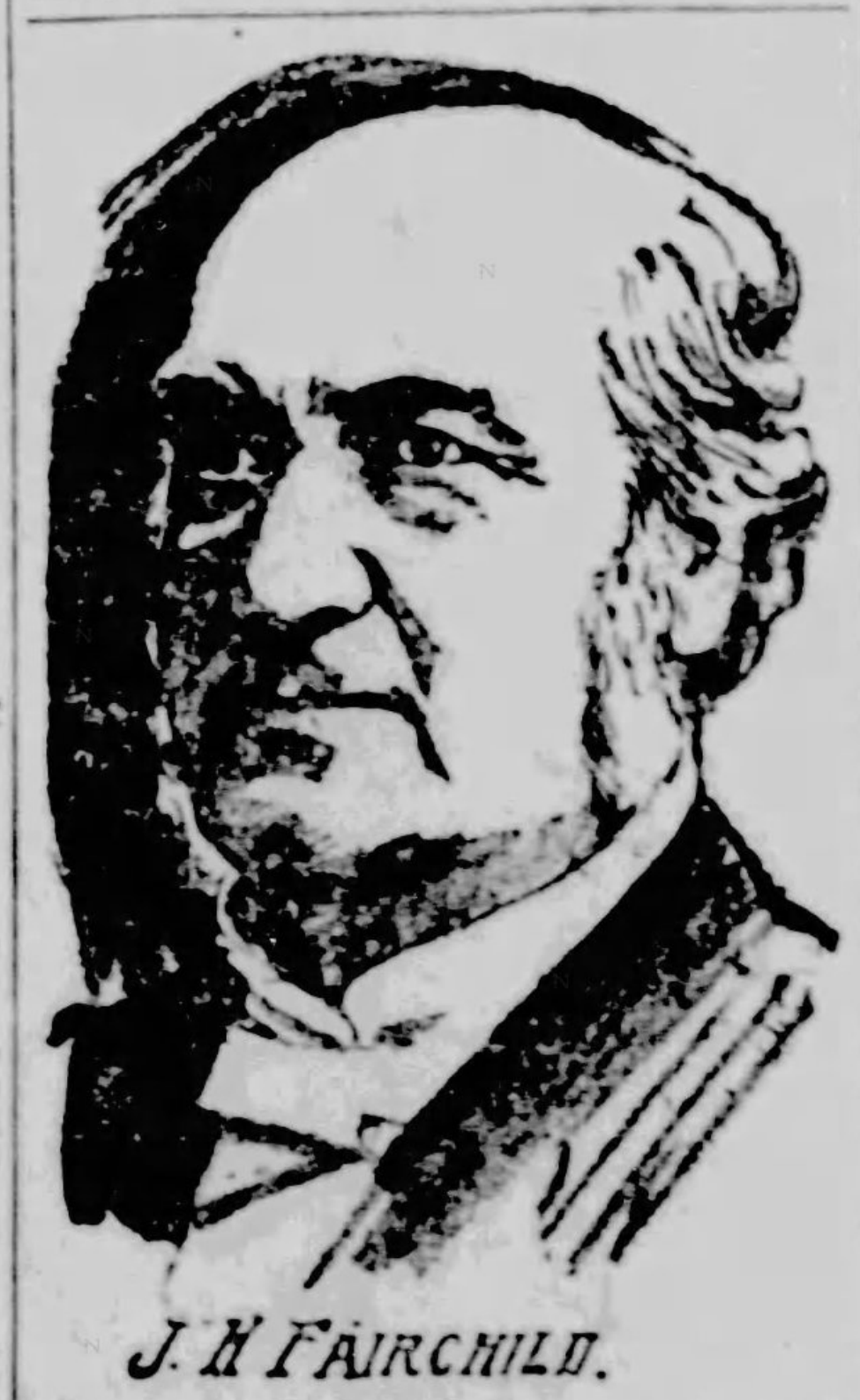
The committee adjourned until 2:30 p. m., in order to permit Gen. Otis to conclude his testimony to-day.

DR. FAIRCHILD DEAD.

Oberlin, O., March 20.—James H. Fairchild, the "Grand Old Man of Oberlin," died at 10:30 o'clock last night, after an illness of several days. His death was due to a gradual decline. At his bedside were his son, daughter and other relatives who have, for nearly a week, been expecting the end.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the Second Congregational church.

James Harris Fairchild had been connected with Oberlin college for 63 years. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., November 25, 1817. His parents came to Ohio in the following summer on the first steamer that sailed across Lake Erie. Young Fairchild graduated from Oberlin in 1838 and from the theological seminary in 1841. In 1842 he was made professor of Greek and Latin, and afterward filled the chair of mathe-



J. H. FAIRCHILD.

matics, theology and moral philosophy. In 1866 he became president of the college. He resigned in 1889, at the age of 72 years, but continued to teach in the college and theological seminary until 1897. He was to Oberlin what Eliot was to Harvard.

In 1841 Professor Fairchild married Mary Fletcher Kellogg. Eight children were born them, only two of whom survive—Mrs. Lucy Fairchild Kenstone, of Oberlin, and Professor James Thorne Fairchild. Mrs. Fairchild died in 1890. Only three weeks ago the president lost a daughter, Miss Catherine Cooley Fairchild.

To Demonstrate Wireless Telephone

Lexington, March 19.—Nathan Stubblefield has gone to Washington to give a demonstration of his invention of a wireless telephone on the Potomac river to-morrow.

Efforts of British government centered upon making coronation most striking spectacular event of the new century.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle aged, wants sincere, honest, home-loving wife. Address Mr. C., 25 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

WE PAY $22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady, age 31, worth $25,000, wants good, honest husband. Address PACIFIC, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good capable husband. Address P. O. Drawer 156, Chicago, Ill.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

$15 A WEEK AND EXPENSES for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Mixture. Straight salary. We mean this. Enclose stamp. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 65, East St. Louis, Ill.

AGENTS Our agents are positively making from $5 to $15 per day representing us. One line of Original Stereoscopic Photographs is as nearly complete as time, patience and money can make it, having over 10,000 original subjects from every part of the world. Our Improved Dark Chamber Perfecscope is made of aluminum and mahogany. The powerful lenses of the Perfecscope transfers the ordinary flat picture into a scene so closely resembling nature that it seems but a step is necessary to make you a part of the scene before you. Write us for our money-making proposition. GRIFFITH & GRIFFITH, 721 ABEL BUILDING, CHICAGO.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free. G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED "WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. "Walnutta" Hair Stain will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. Price 60 cents a bottle, postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a sample bottle postpaid for 20c. PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 46, St. Louis, Mo.

Weak Men Cured Free
HEALTH, VIGOR, HAPPINESS.

A most wonderful prescription for the home cure of Lost Manhood, Weakening Drains, Shrinkage, Lack of Development, etc., resulting from youthful folly, overwork, worry, Sapping Business Cares, or from any form of Sexual Weakness, is being mailed absolutely free of charge by the celebrated Professor Fowler. This remedy goes straight to the mark and the sufferer does not have to wait a lifetime before feeling and enjoying its curative effects. Indeed, the most amazing cures are being daily produced. All the sufferer needs to do is to send his name and address, and the recipe will be immediately forwarded him in a perfectly plain envelope, with nothing whatever to pay on it. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

"LABOR" VESSELS

Find Strange Experiences Among South Sea Natives.

Victoria, B. C., March 21.—During the month of February the natives of the islands of the South Seas gather on the coast in large numbers, and the vessels which go to recruit laborers bring home many stories of treachery. This year is no exception to the rule, several of these stories being brought here by the steamer Aorangi, which arrived yesterday morning from Australia, Suava and Honolulu. The Ketohventure, while in Cadell straits, was attacked by natives, who attempted to climb over the vessel's side. In the fight which followed two members of the crew were killed by spears in the hands of natives.

Mr. George McCabe, recruiting officer of the labor vessel Rhoderick Dhu, was another victim. The officer had landed on the Island of Malayta and proceeded some distance up the beach when he was suddenly fired on from the rear by some of the islanders concealed in some thick undergrowth. Mr. McCabe was instantly killed.

The captain of one of the recruiting vessels adopted a novel method of getting natives to enter into contracts with him. He secured a phonograph and before leaving Queenstown had a native, already engaged on a plantation, talk to it, telling of the good time he was having. This was taken to the native villages and turned loose. The natives flocked to the recruiting ship.

The Danish barkentine Puck, with 170 recruits on board, ran ashore and was wrecked. The recruits and crew were rescued by the German steamer Meteor.

The schooner Prosperity, bound from New Castle to North Queensland, went ashore on Point Lookout, Stradroke Island. The crew, with the exception of the mate, who locked himself in the cabin, spent the night in the rigging and swam ashore in the morning. The mate and cook were drowned.

A tribal war was in progress in Noumea. A band of villagers attacked a rival village, and, according to reports received at Sydney, a number of men were killed and the wounded were decapitated. It was also said that cannibalism was practiced by the successful party.

There was twenty cases of plague in Sydney on September 24, and several in Brisbane. In Sydney the theaters have been closed and every precaution is being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. It is confined to one locality.

The captain of the British warship Pylades has annexed Ocean Island, South Sea, which is rich in phosphates. It has been under British protection.

Acting President Schalk-Burger, F. W. Reitz and other Boer leaders enter British lines under flag of truce and start for headquarters of Lord Kitchener. Move is taken to mean probable reopening of peace negotiations.

French writer in the Paris Journal says Prince Henry's visit to the United States was an unqualified personal triumph.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

We should not expect to attain serenity in a moment. When one seeks it in downright earnestness, one is astonished at the number of obstacles that must be removed.

Thursday.

No thought can fail to have its effect upon some life. So intimately related is all mankind that our very thoughts, without spoken words, affect the lives of those about us.

Friday.

Everything we do is the result of law; we may be unconscious of its operation, but that does not alter the fact. Nothing ever happens—there is no chance.

Saturday.

We gain nothing by dodging an issue; it does no good to run away. Our work is to face every situation bravely and honestly, and go through, not around it, with all energy and grace.

Sunday.

As you sow in the inner world, you will reap in the outer. The law is perfect, beneficent, eternal. Every one shall receive in exact proportion to his desire, his trust, and his love.

Monday.

Each condition that arises is a means of growth, a testing-time; and if instead of shrinking from it we put our whole minds into it and study to see how well we can meet the issue, we will grow strong, and well, and happy.

Tuesday.

After all, the real satisfaction of life comes through doing, not in having things done for you. The more we become able to do, the happier we will become.

The Blessing of Work.

A Labor Museum.

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

"When first the spark of Reason fired the brain
Of man and lifted him above the brute,
It lit within his breast the grand desire
To Work, to Toil, to mold the world anew;
To tame the forces that in nature lay,
To grasp the secrets of Eternity.
And down through all the ages of the past,
From that first morning gleam of light, the earth
Has felt the impulse of his Hope; the universe
Has trembled at the touch of his vast hands."

Blessed be work!

The man or the woman who has nothing to do, who may pass the hours in pleasure from spring to summer, from summer to autumn, from autumn to winter, and from winter to spring again, the only trouble being a decision as to what will prove the greatest enjoyment, is really not the individual most to be envied. It may seem so to the weary toiler upon whose brain and hands are demands that tax them to exhaustion but unless this is a continuous condition, life as a whole has infinitely more zest to him as the years go on than to the idler. Satiety comes finally to the habitual pleasure-seeker. Sooner or later a time arrives when there are no more worlds to conquer. To the worker interested in his work, either for the satisfaction of accomplishment or for what it may bring of results, the fields where the harvest is waiting to be garnered stretch out before the eager gaze to almost infinite distance.

Blessed be work!

It purifies the nature. It strengthens the character. Where it fails to do either the one or the other or both, it is because the effort is made grudgingly or under protest, the round peg, perhaps, in the square hole. Yet even then, if the worker resolves that because it is present duty it shall be given the most intelligent and forceful accomplishment possible, it will bring, in the end, no small degree of pleasure.

With brain and hand occupied, there is little opportunity for the worry and regret that eat into the heart and weaken the energies. The summer days in life might, in reality, be very few if there were leisure to sit down and count them over. With something to do in which may be inwrought an approach to an ideal, which demands for success the best effort of mind and body, the eyes gaze almost unseeingly upon clouds and drifting shadows unless they deepen into a tempest.

To reach the highest and best results, back of the work must be a determined will. There is an almost unmeasured potency in the two combined, and their fruit sometimes seems to be the outcome of genius. I have as much faith in their ultimate accomplishment of an undertaking as the little boy had in the efficacy of a belief in God. His first expression of opinion in the shape of composition read, under the caption of The Two Colts, in this way:

> "Once there were two colts. One of them belonged to a man who had a God; the other one belonged to a man who didn't have any God. One of them looked over the fence and didn't have anything to eat. His man didn't have any God. The other colt ate lots and lots of grass in his pasture, and he grew and grew till he got a tail and buggy to him. His man had a God."

Beside the will which is holding the brain and hands to effort, there must be an intelligent understanding of the work to be done. Whatever tends to enlarge the knowledge of toilers in any branch of industry raises their plane of accomplishment and adds to their happiness. There is no question but in the latter respect there has been a loss since the old days when each one employed was required to be familiar with every part of what he was making. And this brings to mind the first report of the Labor Museum at Hull House which I read recently in Unity.

The museum, it is said, was first suggested by the fact that in the Italian colony just east of Hull House are many women who, in Italy spun and wove the entire stock of clothing for their families, some of the older ones still using the primitive form of spindle and distaff. These were asked to come to Hull House and show their skill in such work, in the hope that industrial processes would gain an interest and a charm which they do not now possess, and also that a graphic lesson of the development of textile manufacture might thus be conveyed. It would beside give to these older people a historic background which might raise them in the estimation of the younger ones, now disposed to despise their old-fashioned efforts.

From this beginning grew the museum which has become in this one respect alone, an educational factor drawing many whom all other features have failed to attract. It was opened in November, 1900, and has grown in interest in the actual demonstration of industrial pursuits beyond the most enthusiastic expectation.

The meetings occur every Saturday evening, and skilled spinners show with raw wool, cotton, flax and silk the way in which they are prepared and spun into thread, beginning with the simplest form of a single spindle, and following through the various improvements to the time when machines were invented to take the place of handwork. All of this is accompanied by a talk which includes the effect of industrial changes upon social evolution, and also gives much general information about the countries from which these materials are obtained.

Miss Addams closes her most interesting story in Unity in these words:

"Two sound educational principles we may perhaps claim for the labor museum even in this early state of experiment—first, that it concentrates and dramatizes the inherited resources of a man's occupation, and, secondly, that it conceives of education 'as a continuing reconstruction of experience.'"

This continually enlarging circle of influence—for other industries are included—centered in a great manufacturing area, cannot fail to give greater interest and dignity to labor therein. More and more will those thus educated do the work for the work's sake, as well as for its emoluments, while the consequent social uplift it will be hard to measure.

EIGHT DOLLARS and ninety-five cents buys this SEROCO, FIVE-DRAWER, DROP HEAD OAK CABINET SEWING MACHINE, a thoroughly reliable, high arm, 20-year guaranteed machine, the equal of machines advertised by other houses at $15.00 to $20.00. $15.20 buys our MINNESOTA, the highest grade machine made. For big illustration and complete description write for our Free Complete Sewing Machine Catalogue. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Cozy Corner:

How to Dress the Children.

To the many mothers who are asking themselves what shall be made for the children to wear these bright spring days that are only the forrunners of other days, for which preparation must be made, this letter from "E. J. C." will be welcome:

Many years ago, when my first baby claimed a large share of my time and attention, I, like many other mothers, thought nothing nice enough for her to wear but white dresses, and the necessary and suitable underwear. So I made a great number of them with the usual quantity of ruffles and trimmings and plenty of white underskirts, waists, etc.

Like any other healthy, hearty child, she enjoyed nothing so well as running after the chickens, driving the pigs and playing in the dirt. The utmost care and watchfulness on my part would not keep her presentable for more than half a day at a time, and the amount of washing and ironing I did, makes me tired to think of even now.

Several years of experience and the added care of other little ones have taught me many lessons. One is, not to dress children in white or light colors after they are old enough to creep. If you do, you will either make the child miserable by restraining it from the happiness of playing, or you will make an endless amount of unnecessary work for yourself—besides the worry it will bring you. Of course this applies to the every day dresses.

Choose materials that will wash nicely, make the little garments neatly, and the little folks will look as well as if they were always dressed in white—and better, after the white becomes soiled.

A pretty dress for a girl four years old is made of plain red or blue percale, cut with a round yoke and full, straight skirt. The yoke was outlined, and the neck and wrists trimmed with a ruffle of red and white embroidery, the skirt finished with a deep hem. A pretty style for a two-year old child—either boy or girl—is a long, tucked waist with a short, full skirt finished with a hem. This style can be made very elaborate by using fine white material with embroidery for the skirt.

A novelty in such a dress was made from a fine, smoothly woven piece of unbleached muslin. Between the rows of fine tucks in the waist and at the top of the hem was a row of feather stitching done in red, the effect was very pretty, and the dress very durable.

For children's underwear nothing is prettier or more easily cared for than the outing flannels that can now be procured at such reasonable prices and in such pretty patterns.

To prevent fading of ginghams and other cotton dresses, by the frequent washings necessary, add a teaspoonful of borax to every gallon of water used, and wash quickly with a good soap. The borax will soften the water and loosen the dirt in the garment so that less rubbing will be needed. As soon as the clothes are dry, bring them into the house, as they will not be improved by remaining longer in the sun and wind.

An Opinion.

"H. M. T.," a new friend from Michigan, is welcomed this morning.

I was glad to read the article by "V. R.," on the subject of allowing children to attend the theatre. As I am a stranger to you all, it would not become me to attempt to discuss this question, but may I be permitted to say that I believe a child who is allowed to attend theatres where good, clean plays are put on the boards, and in company with some older person, who will explain to them the bad features of the plays (of which "V. R." speaks) will not be so apt to become enamored of the stage life as he will if he is rigidly kept from attending such plays until he has reached the more impressionable age, when he can assert his right to go where he pleases.

A child soon tires of that which he can not understand, and if there is no mystery made of the theatre and he knows that he can attend it, the desire to do so will soon be lost. It is the thing we can not have which holds the greatest charm for us all, both young and old.

"V. R." is right in saying we shall be held responsible to God for the training we give our children. If this responsibility were better understood by parents, we should take more pains to teach them purity and honesty in word and action. God has given these tiny buds of humanity to mold into men and women, and to fit for His kingdom, and will hold us responsible for the teachings we instill into their minds, and for the results of that teaching.

We are responsible for the example we set those children by our words and our actions and for the consequent example they will set before their child associates.

We are responsible to society that, through out teachings, our children do not carry with them a bad influence upon those with whom they are associated, and nearly, if not all, of the trouble and heart aches we experience might have been prevented had some father or mother appreciated their responsibility in their education of their child.

It is a question of vital importance—not alone to us as individuals—but to all who make up the world and it will be well if we think more of it and discuss it thoroughly.

Suggestion Wanted.

"Cornelia," I come to-day for a little help. Will some one give me a suggestion for a dress for a young girl to wear out of doors this summer? Most of her time will be spent in the garden with her father and brothers. Her dress must be cool, soft to the flesh; must not tangle about her feet and limbs nor prevent free movement of every part of her body; with all, it must be such that will give her a presentable appearance.

The papers by our editor supply us with many new and instructive thoughts and the letters from the readers of the Cozy Corner furnish us with helpful sympathy and amusement. I wish we had more of them and shall be glad to give anything from my experience that can be of use to you.

Question Answered.

"I wish to give a reception for my son and his wife after their marriage. Please give the proper form for the invitations and oblige A Blade Reader."

The correct form for such invitations would be this:

To meet
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. James G. Thompson
will be at home
on Thursday, April the seventh,
from four until seven o'clock
at
984 South street.

This is the latest form of invitation, and differs from those in vogue last season in having the names of the young couple honored placed before those of the parents who entertain. Have your rooms decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, and if possible, have a background of palms where the receiving party are to stand.

FOR EASTER PARTIES.

At the many informal afternoons that will be enjoyed during the Easter festivities these little cakes will be found very convenient and appropriate:

Almond Drop Cakes.

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter with one cupful of sifted sugar, add one cupful sifted flour, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of grated almonds and the grated peel of one lemon. Before adding the flour beat the other ingredients for fifteen minutes, then mix in the flour and drop the batter, by spoonfuls, on a buttered tin and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

McKinley Buns.

Beat four eggs very light, add one cupful powdered sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder, two tablespoonfuls sweet cream, one teaspoonful vanilla, and one-half cupful butter. Beat all hard for fifteen minutes, and you will have a very light and thin batter. Pour into small muffin pans and bake in a quick oven.

These cakes will be so light that they will rise more than double the amount placed in the pan, so care should be taken to use small pans, or else the buns will be too large to look well for serving at an afternoon tea.

If you wish to serve fried cakes and coffee at your party, here is given one of the best recipes for cakes that was ever used:

Fried Cakes.

Boil, mash and prepare as for the table three medium-sized potatoes. Into this stir butter the size of a small egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful sugar, three eggs, one cupful milk, a pinch of cinnamon, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and flour for a soft dough—hardly stiff enough to roll. Pat out with the hands to about one-fourth, or one-half inch thick, cut with a well floured cutter, and fry in hot lard. While warm, dust with powdered sugar.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.
Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up the good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
531 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
"I have been greatly benefited by using your Ointment for pimples."—Mrs. M. Young, 437 4th Ave., New York.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

"Old Bach," Montana, indulges in reminiscences:

"M. G. R. Friends:—'I have been thinking,' and my thoughts have carried me back to the time when the M. G. R. was merely a band of young women who wished to form a correspondence, through the aid of the chaperone. As it always has been, and probably always will be, the girls invited the boys to join this pleasant circle so as to make the Merry-Go-Round more merry. Has this project been a success? I think it has, in many ways. I was among the first to respond to the invitation to join the circle and have noted, with pleasure, its growth and the improvement in the subject matter and preparation of the letters sent. I have also noticed that Miss Prudence does not have occasion so frequently for 'spelling bees' as she did during the first years of our existence as an M. G. R. party.

"I would like to call your attention to the care which our chaperone has taken to help us in making this improvement and to express my appreciation of her efforts in our behalf. She has been as faithful in telling us of our faults and in praising us for our efforts to improve as our best friend could have been, and why shouldn't we consider her as one of our best friends? I am sure we all think of her as such.

"The Household page of the Weekly Blades owes its success, in a great measure, to the efforts of our editor and I think the least we can do to show our appreciation of her in Cosy Corner and M. G. R. is to help her all we can."

"Brother Jonathan"-"Twin Sister":—"I found my wife in your state, and can truthfully say that the people of Indiana are very good, indeed. I look back to the time I spent with them with nothing but satisfaction and pleasure. 'Sunflower Kid,' your suggestion that we unite to make a powerful effort to right some particular wrong is a good one and ought to bear good fruit.

"To make a practical application: Let us suppose that every young woman who reads the M. G. R. letters should make it a rule to keep company with no young man who smoked, used tobacco in any way, drank intoxicating liquors, or used profane language. They would do more towards reforming these evils than many preachers or temperance lecturers could. It is not always the boys who are to blame, for as long as the girls do not object to these vices there are few men who will care to give them up. Did you ever think of this, girls?

"'Puella Poeta,' come again and bring us some of your good verses. 'John, Jr.,' we were very glad you have broken that 'tremendous silence.' Please do not let it gather around you again. I ask once more of 'Fairy Flora' where she is and why she does not come 'to meetin'' any more."

"Minnie May," Tenn.—"I hope I may come in long enough to extend a helping hand to 'Omega.' Can you reach it? Do all the backwoods girls and boys write such interesting letters. If so, I would be glad to be one of them. I enjoy visiting in the country and think I should enjoy a permanent life away from the city.

"I received much pleasure from the letters of 'Cricket' and 'Illinois' last week, and think that 'Make Haste's' plan with his Sunday school scholars was the very thing teachers should do to win their pupils.

"How many of you think that our motto means that we should go out of our daily life occasionally to help others? Of course we all do all the good we can to those near us, but should we not go after those who will not come to us to be helped? supposing there are but fifteen hundred M. G. R.'s, each of whom would do some especial act of kindness once a week for a year, how much that would help the good work along, would it not? Let us try it."

"Minnehaha," who says she lives in the "peach belt of Michigan," comes wiah a request for membership on her lips and a song in her heart. Sometime we hope she will bring, in addition, a basket of Michigan peaches; at any rate, she will be welcome whenever she comes.

WHILE I'M HERE.

November rain is slowly falling
On the leaves,
In the woods the quail is calling
From the trees,
And the beech-nuts rattle down
In their shining coats of brown,
To the damp and leaf-strewn ground
Fast and free.

Oh, the day is dark and drear
With its hidden sky,
And the winds now whistle clear
Through the tree-tops high.
Messengers of storms galore
Which the storm-king holds in store,
By and by.

But although the day is chill—
Dark and drear,
There is comfort for me still
While I'm here.
So I will not be repining,
Somewhere, still, the sun is shining
And the clouds have silver lining—
God is near.

"Irma," Nebraska.—Dear friends, I have read Ruth's letter, and, while the verses she sent to comfort "Faithful Annie" are very beautiful, I think they cannot be compared to John 14:27 or Peter 4:12.

I was troubled about something recently, and, as I was alone, I took my hymn book and found comfort in such words as these, which I found there:

"No foes, no woes my heart can fear
With my Almighty friend so near!
Oh wondrous bliss! oh joy sublime!
I've Jesus with me all the time."

Dear Annie, I know He is a very dear friend to have, and you will always find Him ready to help and comfort you if you pray to be guided by His love and wisdom and for strength and protection from all evil influences.

"Lorraine," Ill.—I have just received my M. G. R. badge, and feel more like "a member in good standing" now and trust that it will be the means of identifying me as a member of our company to any others who may attend the St. Louis exposition. I hope to attend, and should like to hear from any who are going, so we can arrange to meet.

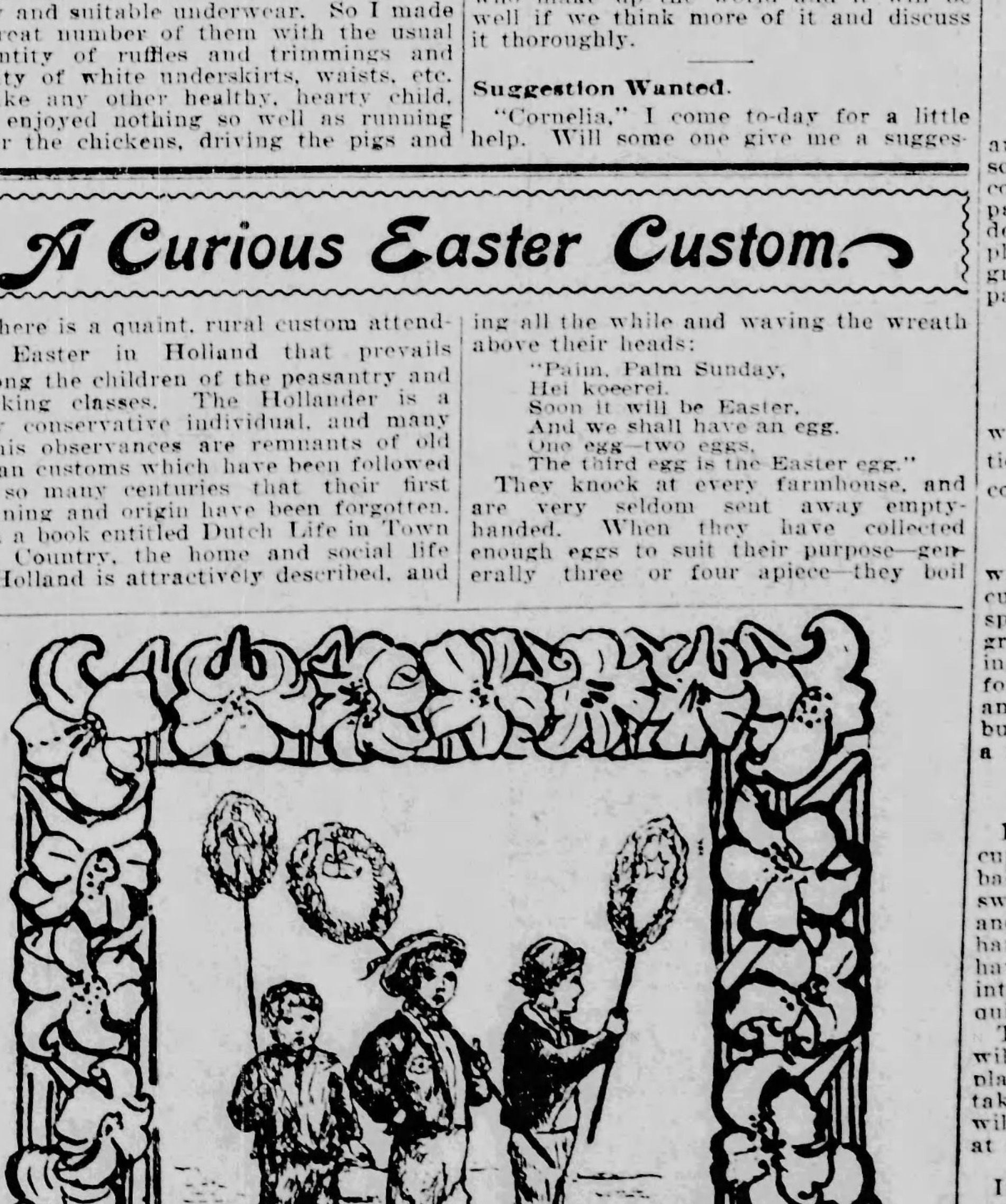
Speaking of the suggestion made that we should unite in some great work, have you ever thought what a power we can be for the overthrow of the abominable traffic in liquor? Shall we do all we can in this direction? If we go to work in earnest we cannot fail to accomplish a great work.

I had lost track of our old friend, "Architect," for a long time, but received from him a letter a few days ago, saying that he was enjoying life—as he should. Now I must go, as it is growing late and I live a long distance from the headquarters of the M. G. R.

A Curious Easter Custom.

There is a quaint, rural custom attending Easter in Holland that prevails among the children of the peasantry and working classes. The Hollander is a very conservative individual, and many of his observances are remnants of old pagan customs which have been followed for so many centuries that their first meaning and origin have been forgotten.

In a book entitled Dutch Life in Town and Country, the home and social life of Holland is attractively described, and one of the accounts tells of the "Eiertikken" at Easter.



PALM PASCHEN—BEGGING FOR EGGS

"For a whole week before Easter the peasant children go round from house to house begging for eggs, and carrying a wreath of green leaves stuck on a long stick. This stick and wreath they call their Palm Paschen which really means Palm Sunday, and may have been so called because they make the wreath on that day.

Down the village streets they go, singing all the while and waving the wreath above their heads:

"Palm, Palm Sunday,
Hei koerei.
Soon it will be Easter,
And we shall have an egg.
One egg—two eggs,
The third egg is the Easter egg."

They knock at every farmhouse, and are very seldom sent away empty-handed. When they have collected enough eggs to suit their purpose—generally three or four apiece—they boil them hard and stain them with two different colors, either brown with coffee or red with beet-root juice, and then on Easter Day they all repair to the meadows carrying their eggs with them, and the Eiertikken begins. The children sit down on the grass and each child knocks one of his eggs against that of another in such a way that only one of the shells breaks. The child whose egg does not break wins, and becames the possessor of the broken egg.

Easter Entertainments.

Although there are, comparatively, few persons who keep Lent so strictly as to deprive themselves of all amusements and worldly pleasures during the forty days of introspection and penance, nearly every one hails with joy the festivities of Easter and the following weeks. In proportion to the strictness with which the fast has been kept, is the pleasure of the Easter indulgence enjoyed.

From time immemorial the egg has entered into all Easter games and festivities, being accepted as an emblem of eternal life, in that it represents the living spirit issuing from the dead body, as the living creature from the inanimate egg.

Invitations to an Easter party are written on oval pieces of cardboard and if one is an artist these can be so shaded as to represent the egg lying on a mat, or plate, and a very pleasing effect produced. Or, if colored paper be used, the gorgeous colors of the Easter egg for the children's parties may be represented.

A very entertaining game for such entertainments is called

Egg Proverbs.

A number of questions are prepared which require for their answers some proverb, or well known saying regarding eggs; these answers are to be written opposite numbers corresponding to the questions. For instance, these, which have been prepared for a small Easter party to be given by one of our Blade readers: 1—What fact did Columbus illustrate with an egg? 2—What foolish capitalist lost a perpetual fortune by indulging in a fit of rage? 3—What catastrophe could not—according to Mother Goose—be remedied by the united powers of a great kingdom? 4—What pretty scene, in which there is "no distinction of persons," occurs annually in Washington, D. C.? 5—Why was the egg recognized by the early Christian church as appropriate to Easter? The answers to these questions are held by the hostess and a prize is given to the one guessing the greatest number of correct answers. Of course, the list may be varied, and as long as desired.

A variety of the same game is to give a certain number of proverbs and from each select one word. These words grouped, must form another proverb which refers to eggs in some way. "The evil that men do lives after them." "What can you not accomplish by perseverance?" "We that have good wits have much to answer for." "All the world's a stage." "Your success depends upon your merit." "He who walks on eggs must step lightly." "In times of peace prepare for war." "One little drop of ink makes a million think." "Who buys little needs no basket." Selecting the proper word from each of these sentences you will have this proverb: "Do not have all your eggs in one basket."

These are merely given to explain the games and any bright woman can enlarge upon them to suit her company, and much pleasure can be obtained from an hour spent in this manner.

A game that requires more skill than would at once appear, is the

Egg Race.

For this a large, uncarpeted room is necessary. Around the sides of the room draw, with chalk, a track about six inches wide; this may be a plain, straight track or be made as winding as you please. Each guest is provided with an egg shell from which the contents have been blown, and a palm leaf fan. The shell is to be sent over the course by gusts from the fan. If it is blown from the track the player must return to the starting point and begin again. A time limit of five minutes should be set and no extension made for accidents, so of course, each new start will make greater haste necessary and in attempting a Cresceus speed, an ambitious player will often lose the race to the slower player.

In all these games the prizes may be small articles made of egg-shells; pen-wipers, paper weights, and numerous other things can be made by decorating the blown shell with faces, and filling them with melted wax, or with sand and then pasting a bit of cloth over the opening.

We have space but for one more of these games, and this is the

Golden Egg Game.

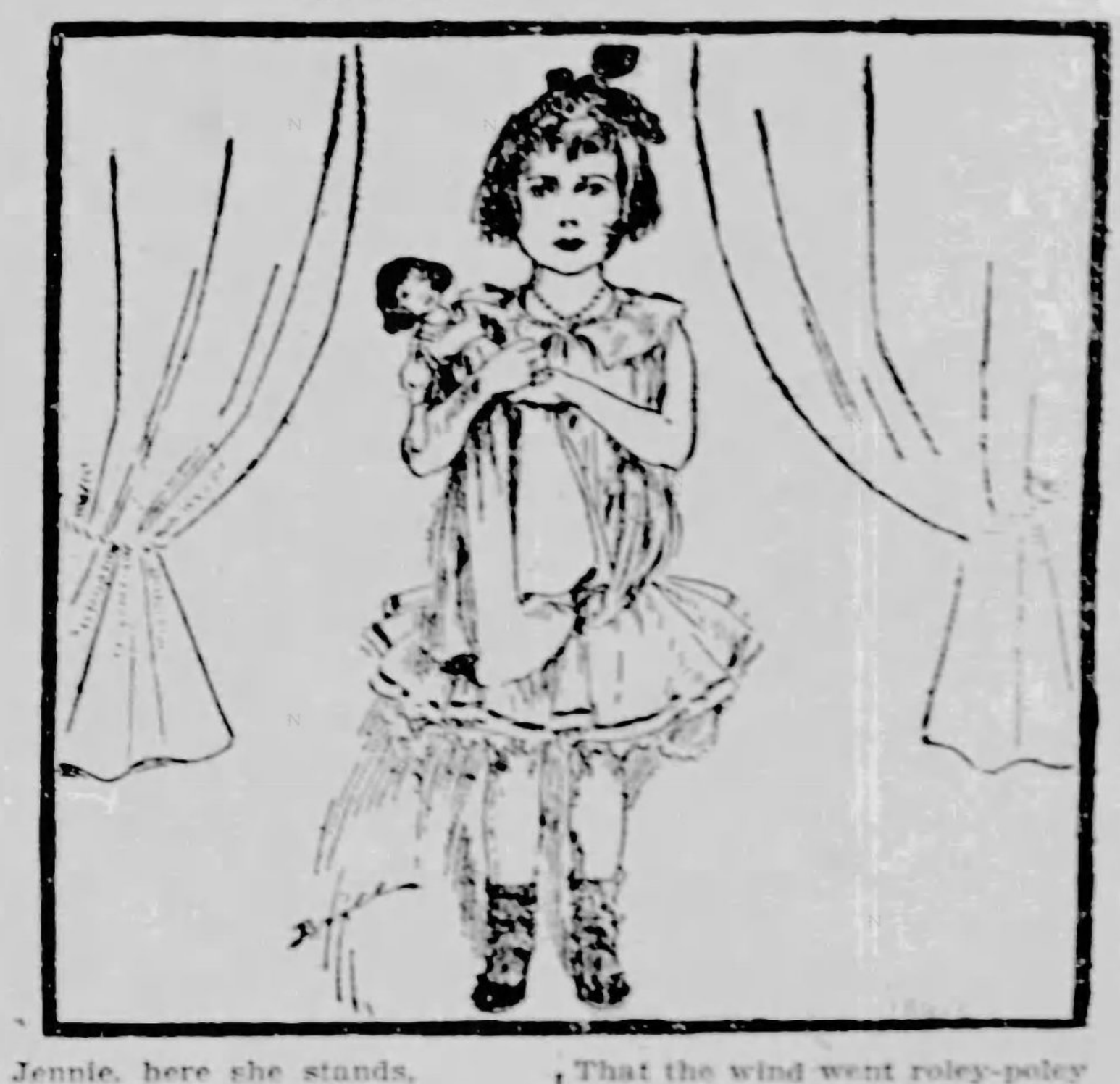
Twice as many small candy eggs as there are guests are provided, and one of them is gilded—the others remaining plain. As the guests enter the room each is presented with an envelope containing two of these eggs, which he is to remove and hold, one in each hand—behind his back. Then every one has a chance to trade eggs with every other one saying which hand they will take the egg from. No one can choose but once from the same person, and no one is expected to indicate whether or no they possess the golden egg. When all have exchanged once with some other one, the time is called and the one who then holds the golden egg, receives the prize—usually a large egg filled with candy.

Much of the fun of this game consists in watching the faces of the players and guessing from the expression who has the prize in his hand.

A novel idea for serving refreshments at such an entertainment is to purchase the large papier mache eggs that can be bought at the shops at Easter time and fill them with a small sandwich, a bit of cake, a tiny cup of salad or anything that could be safely placed in such a receptacle. Ice cream can be served in these or in egg-shaped molds. For a more elaborate supper, eggs could be used in many ways and should, in all cases, form a most important part of the refreshments.

—THE WINNER MAGAZINE—
A Whole Year for 10 Cents.
THE WINNER MAGAZINE, St. Louis, Mo., has now over SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND paid subscribers—the largest subscription list in America. To bring it up to one million, and make it the greatest magazine in the world, the extraordinary offer to send it a whole year for 10 cents to any reader of this paper, is made. It is the most beautifully illustrated, interesting and instructive family magazine published, and is the equal of the dollar magazines. An illustrated trip around the world is now running in its columns, with photographs from life of the strange peoples and customs of savage lands.
THE SNAKE CHARMERS OF INDIA
Appears in the next number, telling all the mysteries of this strange class. 96 columns each month of GREAT STORIES, FINE PICTURES, DEPARTMENTS OF FANCY WORK, FLORICULTURE, HOME STUDY, ETC. In addition, the building of the Great $30,000,000.00 World's Fair to be held in St. Louis 1903, is being illustrated by photography from start to finish, showing all the wonders of buildings and grounds in a series of
150 MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS,
MANY OF THEM 12x19 INCHES.
Nothing of the sort has ever been attempted before, and THE WINNER MAGAZINE is the first magazine in America to be sold at such a price as 10 cents for a whole year's subscription.
By special arrangement with the publishers of THE WINNER MAGAZINE, every reader of Weekly Toledo Blade can have this great magazine sent to them every month for a whole year, including the great illustrations of the World's Fair, by sending the small sum of 10 CENTS for a whole year's subscription to
THE WINNER MAGAZINE,
523 Winner Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CARELESS JENNIE.



Careless Jennie, here she stands,
See her folded, idle hands;

See her petticoat in tatters,
Which to Jennie never matters.

See her stockings hanging down,
All the buttons off her gown;

Careless Jennie ought to know
Better than to wear them so.

Now it happened one cold day,
Careless Jennie went away.

But her clothes were all so holey,
That the wind went roley-poley

Through each separate rent and rip
Till she felt its icy nip.

Careless Jennie couldn't walk
Couldn't hear or couldn't talk.

So she froze, and froze, and froze,
From her head down to her toes.

Nothing left of her, I'm told,
But a snowball, round and cold.

Careful girls that mend their clothes
Never freeze like Jennie froze.
—George B. Brill, in Boston Budget.

The Princess Ostara.

It was the day before Easter, and the little hen-mothers sat patiently on their nests, keeping the eggs warm until the Life Fairy should touch them with her wand, and bid each tiny baby-chick to put up its bill and peck open the delicate prison wall which held it in darkness.

To be sure, one giddy little mother among them thought it very hard to be obliged to sit all day long on the eggs, while some of her playmates of the past winter months were free to stroll about in the sunshine. Still, the eggs must be kept warm or the Life Fairy would pass her by; and that, as all hens know, would be a terrible disgrace. She counted them with her feet: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven." On some days lately she really had thought the Life Fairy had touched the eggs, so warm, almost throbbing, had seemed the little round balls beneath her breast.

Ah—hark! peck, peck! hear the fine sounds, like so many tiny trip-hammers! Ah—peep! peep!

The fluttering little hen mother half rose, lifting her wings. Ah—there they all were, out!

Oh, dear! no, they were not! there was one that had not stirred, still in its egg. The little hen had heard of such happenings—well, she would wait until afternoon—but no longer.

One o'clock! two o'clock! the little hen-mother rolled the quiet egg to one side with her foot, and picking off a stray bit of shell here and there which clung to her downy little ones, and clucking, she left the nest. Away she walked, a dozen steps, and sat down with them on the yellow straw. Her hatching was over with—she felt too happy to speak or move.

While the little mother sat with her chicks in the straw, the warm spring sun suddenly shone into the nest, on the silent deserted egg. It seemed a pity to have left the pretty tinted thing, for one could almost hear a throb and fancy the egg stirred.

Just then a little girl with golden hair came flying into the hen-house, caught sight of the lonely little egg, and seized it and bore it way to make an Easter gift. She was in a great hurry. She did not stop to "blow" it, but ran up stairs with it and painted it a dainty rose color and left it on the radiator to dry. At night her mother would help her put some gold letters on it and tie it with a pink silk ribbon, ready to give to her father in the morning.

Easter came to the world bright and beautiful; the birds sang, and the buds on the trees seemed longing to burst their coverings, so full of new warmth and joy were they; but the prettiest of all the Easter sights met little Majorie's eyes, as she awoke, hearing a queer sound, tick! tick! on the radiator. She thought she was still dreaming for there was no clock or any living thing in the chamber. Tick! tick! tick! It seemed to come from the Easter egg. And suddenly off flew a bit of the rosy shell, and out peeped a little yellow bill, and a pair of shining black eyes.

In a second Majorie was out of bed. She took the tiny creature, hovering it in her happy hands, and ran down to show her mother the little Easter chicken.

All the Easter month Majorie kept it in a little nest of cotton and fed it from her own hands; and in a little while it began to grow and chirp, and run flying to her for food and care.

Majorie named it "Princess Ostara," because Ostara was the name of the goddess worshipped and feted by the ancient pagans at the same time of year as our Easter; and, strange though it may seem, the Christian festival borrowed from the pagan goddess the name which time has changed to "Easter."—Abbie W. Morrill, in March Little Folks.

Banner Puzzler

For February.

Solutions—Ill Nois.
New Werk—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born January 22, 1747, in Malden, Mass. When a mere boy he was apprenticed to a leather-dresser, and after learning the trade, he married a woman nine years older than himself, who brought him considerable property. This was the foundation of his fortune. He invested several thousand dollars in the depreciated Continental currency of that date, and, when Hamilton's funding scheme went into operation, realized the par value of his investments. He then gave full sway to his illimitable vanity, egotism and love of display; fitting up a house in what was supposed to be European style; minarets on the roof, with heavy columns placed in front surmounted by statues of distinguished men. Prominent among these was his own figure beneath this modest (?) inscription: "I am the first in the East, first in the West, and the greatest philosopher in the Western world!" He assumed the title of "Lord," and at one time had a mock funeral, and caned his wife severely because she did not shed tears enough to suit him! He published a book called "Pickle for the Knowing Ones," and accomplished his most worthy deed by dying October 26, 1806.

2.—EIGHT POWERFUL NATIONS.

What is the brightest nation; the craziest nation; which nation is always behind time; the most charming nation; the most liberal nation, the most wicked nation; the dullest nation; the most detestable nation?

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A laborer earns $30.00 a week. How much can he spend each week, to have $500.00 and the expense of 4 weeks left at the end of a year?

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A small horse formerly allowed a trooper for carrying his baggage.
2.—A girl's name.
3.—Achievements.
4.—To destroy, and a pronoun.
5.—Easily irritated.

5.—QUERY.

Who said, and upon what occasion: "I tried my power as executive officer until it cracked."

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The human body is a seventy-year clock. The Creator winds it up once, when we are born, and then delivers the key into the hands of the Angel of the Resurrection."

Answers to Puzzles of March 13.

1.—Susan B. Anthony.
2.—Words forming hour-glass: Perchance, locally, maple, ape, I, one, lieve, loosely, parasitic. Centrals—happiness.
3.—I had 5 cows, 1 hog and 94 sheep.
4.—"Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week."
5.—Miss Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in the United States to receive the degree of "M. D.," graduating at Geneva, N. Y., in 1849.
6.—Lord Byron wrote:

"My life is not dated by years.
There are moments that act as a plow,
And there is not a furrow appears
But is deep in my heart as my brow."

Chat.

The full set of puzzles used to-day was sent by Ill Nois.

EYESIGHT RESTORED
DEAFNESS CURED
by no means until "ACTINA" was discovered.
FREE a wonderful book, "The Eye," also a Treatise on Disease in General," containing 100 pages of valuable information on afflictions of the eye and ear. Write for it without delay.
NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N
Dept. 41 C. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TEN-YEAR SENTENCE.

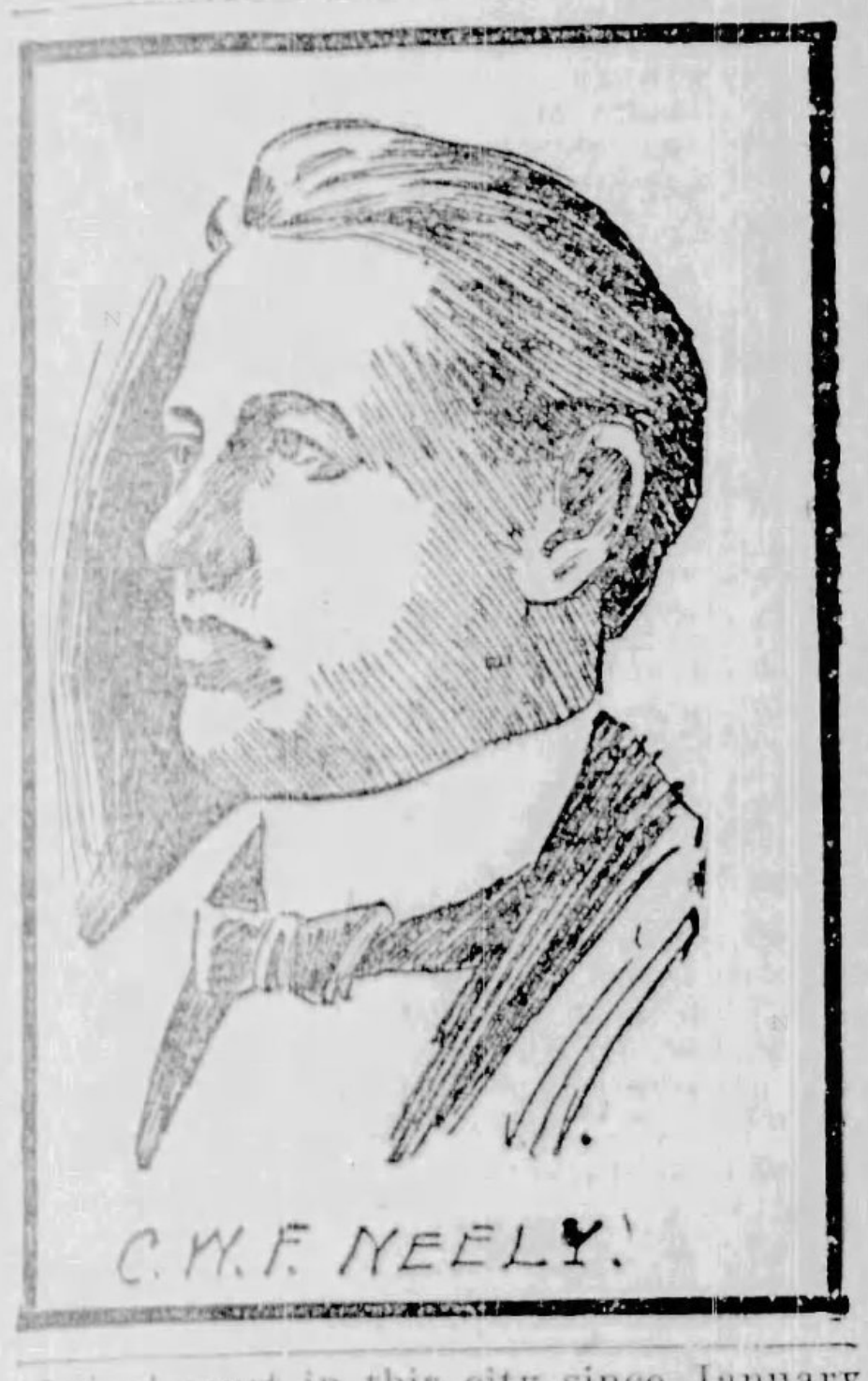
No Mercy for Perpetrators of Cuban Postal Frauds.

Havana, March 25.—The trials before the audencia court of the cases arising from the embezzlement of Cuban postal funds, have resulted in the following sentences:

C. F. W. Neely, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $56,701.

W. H. Reeves, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516.

Estes G. Rathbone, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,324.



C. W. F. NEELY.

The notorious Neely-Rathbone-Reeves case has been in progress before the criminal court in this city since January 4. The trial is the result of frauds perpetrated in the Havana postoffice during the period from January, 1899 to May, 1900. Immediately after the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, the department of posts was reorganized, and Estes G. Rathbone, formerly of Hamilton, Ohio, was installed as director in chief; Rathbone at once created the bureau of finance, and appointed Charles F. W. Neely, of Muncie, Indiana, as the head of this department. Immediately following the creation of the bureau of finance, the bureau of postal accounts was established, and W. R. Reeves, native of Tennessee and resident of Washington, D. C., was selected to take charge.

After these men had been in control for sixteen months there was a shortage of $119,961 in the accounts of the office. The investigation developed a deficit for every month, but one, of the entire sixteen, in amounts ranging from $317 to $19,410. Owing to the fact that most of the records were destroyed, the exact amount of the defalcation will never be known.

The frauds were operated in a wholesale manner. The evidence shows that irregularities of almost every nature were practiced. Duplicate checks for the payment of salaries had been drawn frequently; stamps that were out of issue, and supposed to have been destroyed, were sold and the proceeds confiscated; fraudulent expense accounts were entered on the books, false returns were given from the sale of supplies on hand; and private expense accounts were included in the bill of public expenditures.

Neely, the principal offender, was formerly in the printing and newspaper business in Muncie, Indiana, but was not successful. He was in financial straits when he received the appointment to the Cuban postal service, having just filed a schedule to prevent execution upon his household effects and personal property. His returns to the assessor show that, prior to his elevation to office he had only $175 worth of personal property.

Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, was a friend of Neely's and was instrumental in securing his appointment. Heath wrote to Rathbone: "Neely is as loyal as loyalty itself. He is a grand man. You will warm up to him." When the developments showed to what extent Neely and Rathbone had warmed up to each other, it is useless to say that the well meaning postal official was surprised and shocked beyond measure.

Despite the fact that Neely's position paid only $1,800 per year, he managed to "save" $1,859.75 during the first quarter of his incumbency in office, he having sent this sum to the bank in Muncie during the period stated. During August of that year he sent home $13,125.50, while his profits for October, as represented by his remittances to the Muncie bank, amounted to $20,250.

This money came principally from the sale of stamps that were supposed to have been destroyed. When the government got out a regular issue for Cuba Neely claims to have burned his entire stock of surcharged stamps, amounting to $392,589.37. It is certain that he did not destroy any such amount, however, for the reason that the accounts show this sum was $100,768.57 in excess of what he could possibly have had on hand. He sent printing to his job office in Muncie, and exorbitant bills were rendered under another name. When the authorities went out to Muncie to check up this "print shop," the books showed remittances from Cuba to the amount of $10,069.55, which was $2,131.15 in excess of the work done—many of the bills had been paid twice. A check was found where the Keyless Lock Company, of Indianapolis, had paid Neely $3,292, which was evidently "commission" for the privilege of supplying postoffice furniture at its own price.

While in Havana Neely lived a busy life. He did not go out in society, but attended strictly to business. He had a typewriter in his room and attended to his own correspondence. He soon began to branch out in business. He put $12,-500 into a plantation scheme to raise cocoanuts. He invested $20,000 in a brick plant in Havana, and took stock in some South American enterprises. Just before the investigation of his accounts began, Neely got wind of it, and asked for a leave of absence. He went to New York and put up at the Waldorf-Astoria. He only remained there a few days, and was arrested at Rochester, New York, while en route to Muncie. He fought stubbornly his extradition to Cuba, and it took the United States authorities nine months to land him there.

The case of Rathbone was different. He went in for society and cut a wide swath in the social circles of Havana. His salary at the outset was $4,000 per year, but he insisted that he could not maintain the dignity of a United States official in a foreign country on this allowance, and, from January 1st, 1899, he was allowed $5 per day, in addition to his salary, for expenses. He still claimed that he could not hold up his end of the social game in the Cuban capital, with the income allowed him, and, on June 10th, of the same year, his salary was again increased, this time to $6,500 per year, and the allowance of $5 per day ordered stopped. When the investigation took place it was revealed that he had charged his bath tub and his carriage and his coachman's boots to public expense. In the bill of public expenditures there was found also an item of "one dog collar." In November, 1899, goods were purchased from John Wanamaker's New York store to the amount of $1,-356.69, and paid for out of the Cuban postal funds. The goods were mostly house furnishings, but there were numerous articles such as a trunk, gloves, an overcoat, etc., that are not generally used in making houses habitable or presentable. Rathbone's coachman, footman and gardner were all carried on the pay roll of the Havana postoffice.

It was very expensive for the state whenever Rathbone took a trip. He spent thirty days in the States during April and May, 1899. After concluding his official business in Washington, he went to Ohio to attend to personal matters, and the Cuban postal service paid the freight. On the other trips the expenses of his family were included in official expenditures. He drew $1,000 for traveling expenses in excess of that which he rendered vouchers for. When his salary was increased, and the $5 per diem annulled, he continued drawing it, and received in this way the sum of $1,-365. Within thirty days of the time when Neely claims to have destroyed the stamps, Rathbone paid off a note of $3,000, with interest that had been accumulating for six years.

Reeves was the weak sister of the combination. He confessed to his share in the operations and implicated the others. He audited the accounts when he knew they were fraudulent.

Soon after General Leonard Wood was made military governor, he became convinced that something was wrong, and, although every possible influence was brought to bear against his efforts, he persevered in his determination to have a thorough investigation, and did not relinquish his endeavors until the disclosures were made public and the offenders taken into custody.

$3.98 buys our BREECH LOADING, AUTOMATIC SHELL EJECTING SHOTGUN. The Long Range Winner, one of the strongest shooting and best made 12-gauge shotguns made, equal to guns others sell at $7.00 to $10.00.

$3.98

SEND US $3.98 and we will send this gun to you with the understanding if it is not the most wonderful gun bargain you ever heard of, you can return it to us at our expense and we will return your $3.98.

$14.95 buys our HAMMERLESS DOUBLE BARREL BAR LOCK PISTOL GRIP SHOTGUN, the genuine COLTON, equal to guns others sell at $25.00 to $30.00. Write for FREE GUN CATALOGUE. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

$2.50 WORTH SENT FREE

By Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Specialist in Diseases of the Heart, Nerves, Stomach and Kidneys.

Has Cured Hundreds of "Incurable" Cases After Five to Thirty Physicians Failed.

When an experienced physician offers to give away New Treatments for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in them. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatments his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of wonderful cures of well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, one after being given up by thirty physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed.

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science." Col. Tucker, late General Manager N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., of Cleveland, states: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Mrs. Flora L. Graetor, of Bristolville, Ohio, was cured after 22 physicians failed. Major D. Byrkitt's daughter, of the Milburn Wagon Co., Toledo, Ohio, was cured after failure of leading specialists. Mrs. Ella Norris, of Windsor, Ohio, after 5 physicians had given her up.

One thousand remarkable testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Statesmen, Mayors, etc., sent upon request.

As all may have a course of treatment prepared especially for their case, FREE, as a trial, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 209 State St., Chicago. Please mention this paper.

MAJ. WALLER.

Court-Martial Decided to Continue His Trial.

Manila, March 21.—The court-martial appointed to try Major Littleton W. T. Waller and Lieut. John H. A. Day, of the Marine Corps, on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, after receiving a communication from Gen. Chaffee to-day, decided that it had jurisdiction in the case and proceeded to try the accused officers.

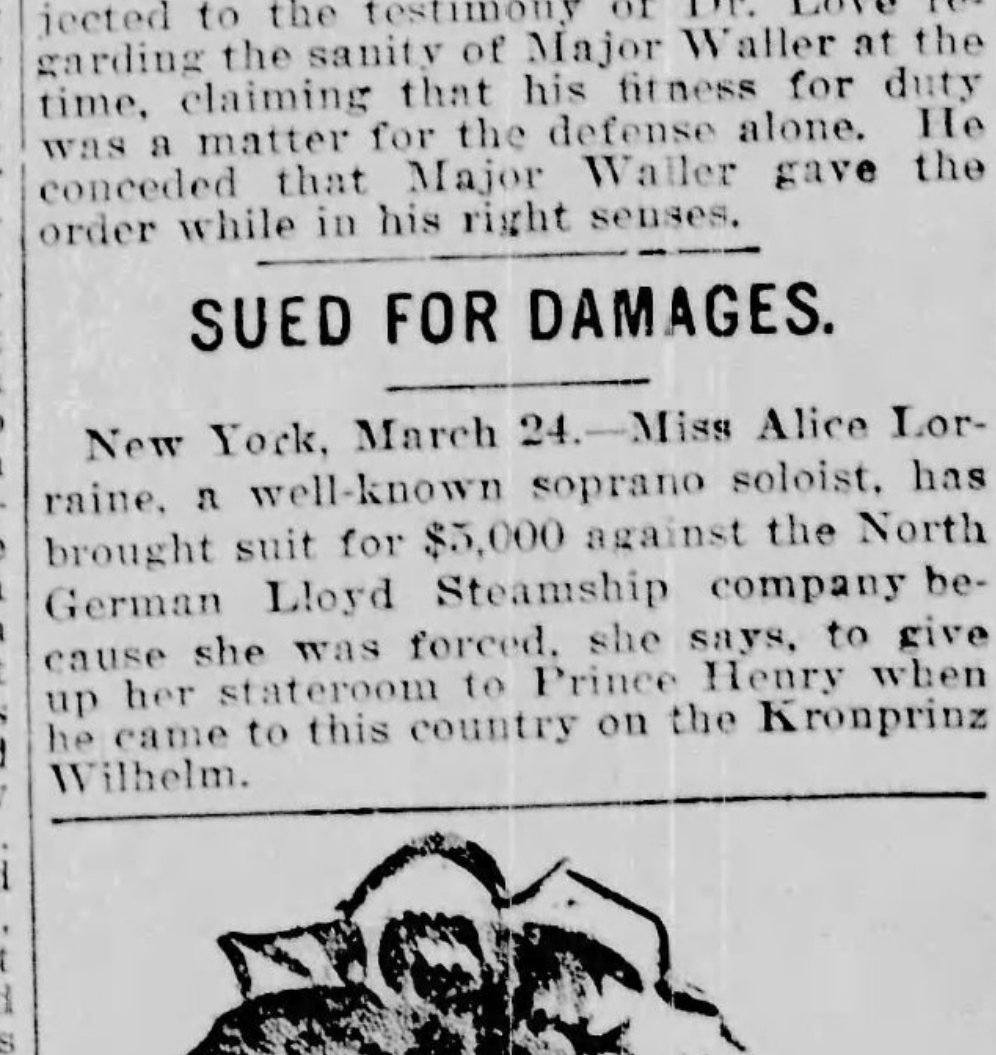
Major Waller pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of murder, but admitted that eleven men had been killed.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, of the Marine Corps, testified that he received information from Lieut. Gridley and Sergt. Quick regarding the arrival at Cargadores of prisoners, who, while on the march across the island, ate roots and parts of plants and refused to assist the marines by giving them similar food. He reported the facts to Major Waller, who was lying in a cot, and who ordered Lieut. Day to take the prisoners and have them shot. The witness said Major Waller was not excited, and had personally ordered that the men should be shot.

Capt. Arthur T. Marix, of the Marine Corps, representing Major Waller, objected to the testimony of Dr. Love regarding the sanity of Major Waller at the time, claiming that his fitness for duty was a matter for the defense alone. He conceded that Major Waller gave the order while in his right senses.

SUED FOR DAMAGES.

New York, March 24.—Miss Alice Lorraine, a well-known soprano soloist, has brought suit for $5,000 against the North German Lloyd Steamship company because she was forced, she says, to give up her stateroom to Prince Henry when he came to this country on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.



MISS ALICE LORRAINE

She was under contract with Innes' band to appear in concert in this city March 16.

The arrangements of the bandmaster were thereby upset, and Miss Lorraine lost a considerable amount of money. She finally reached this country last Tuesday and has now brought suit against the North German Lloyd line.

Threats Against Russian Minister.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Since the rioting on Sunday, the minister of the interior, M. Sipiagnine, has received letters threatening him with death.

DUAL ALLIANCE

Of France and Russia Extends to the Far East.

London, March 20.—The reply of Russia and France to the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not regarded here as a menace. It implies no more than that the Franco-Russian alliance extends to the Far East. The only newspaper that sees danger is the Daily Mail. The Morning Post, on the other hand, says it is a declaration which the world may note with equanimity. Not the least important point of the communication is the emphatic manner of which France and Russia are spoken of as allied.

The Paris morning papers comment with much satisfaction and approval upon the Franco-Russian declaration concerning the Anglo-Japanese convention, which they consider strengthens the chances of lasting peace in the Far East, as contributing to the establishment of the necessary balance of power, as a striking consecration of the dual alliance and a deviation of its scope, field and objects.

"If," says the Figaro, "Germany and the United States have any misunderstanding regarding alliances and policy in China or fears for the 'open door,' these are now removed. We are for the 'open door' on the condition that nobody attempts to close it on us."

The Gaulois thinks this declaration comes at an opportune moment to remind Great Britain that her treaty with Japan does not leave her such a free field as she seems to believe.

The text of the Russo-French conjoint declaration, sent March 16, to the Austrian, Belgian, British, American, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese governments, is as follows:

"The allied Russo-French governments are wholly pleased to discern that the Anglo-Japanese convention supports the essential principles which, according to the reiterated statement of France and Russia, constituted and still constitutes the foundation of their policy. Both governments believe that the support of these principles is also a guarantee of their interests in the Far East. They are compelled, however, not to lose from view the possibly inimical action of other powers, or a repetition of disorders in China, possibly impairing China's integrity and free development to the detriment of their reciprocal interests. They therefore reserve to themselves the right to take measures to defend these interests."

The prefatory remarks say that Russia desires the maintenance of the status quo and the attainment of complete tranquility in the Far East.

Cabling from Pekin the correspondent of the Times says that since the presentation of the American note and the Anglo-Japanese protests, Russia's negotiations with the Russo-Chinese bank have been suspended, but that negotiations for the evacuation of Manchuria continue under modified Russian demands, which point to an ultimate settlement. These include, continues the correspondent, the withdrawal of Russia from between the Great Wall and Liao river within six months, from the province of Mukden within a year and, if the state of the country permits, from Kirin and Heilung-Chiang within 18 months after the signing of the convention.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—The Official Messenger, in publishing to-day the Franco-Russian declaration relative to the Anglo-Japanese convention, accompanies it with an official statement as follows:

"The Imperial government received with the most perfect calm the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. The principles which have guided Russian policy since the beginning of the disturbances in China remain and will remain invariable. Russia insists on the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China, a friendly, neighboring country, as well as that of Corea. Russia desires the preservation of the status quo and general peace in the Far East, by the construction of the great Siberian railroad, together with its branch line through Manchuria, towards a port always ice free. Russia aids in the extension in these regions of the commerce and industry of the whole world. Would it be to her interests to put forward obstacles at the present time? The intention expressed by Great Britain and Japan to attain those same objects, which have invariably been pursued by the Russian government, can meet with nothing but sympathy in Russia, in spite of the comments in certain political spheres and in some of the foreign newspapers, which endeavor to present in quite a different light the impassive attitude of the imperial government towards a diplomatic act, which in its eye, does not change in any way the general situation on the political horizon.

TILLMAN'S "CHICKEN BILL."

Columbia, S. C., March 24.—There is another "incident" in the history of Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman that is causing no less of a sensation than his remarkable telegram to President Roosevelt in reference to the Jenkins sword presentation.

In this latter case, high personages are again involved, the President of the United States senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, and it is their testimony that is expected to crush the political ambitions of the South Carolinian, who, up to this time, has been feared as the strongest man in the field for governor. In his race for lieutenant governor he simply ran away from his opponent.

The primary cause of the present trouble was so insignificant a thing as a chicken bill, "a bill to make domestic fowls come under the provisions of the general stock law."

During its discussion in the senate, Tillman, in the chair, ruled that a motion to indefinitely postpone was not debatable. The matter went to the committee on rules, that reported against the chairman and then Tillman declared that President Frye and Speaker Henderson had both advised him that his position was correct. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, later wrote to them and received replies from both to the effect that they had advised Tillman that he was wrong.

CARNEGIE OFFERED CROWN.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 24.—Andrew Carnegie was once tendered the crown of Achilles I and the kingdom of Araucania in fee simple by the monarch, who died in Paris recently. Achilles sent Count De Belligarde, his prime minister, to Andrew Carnegie with the proposition. For six weeks the count tempted the steel king with a title and a kingdom. He received considerable attention from the lord of Skibo, from the fact that the land abounds in minerals, especially iron ore.

Mr. Carnegie thought seriously of possessing himself of the ore lands, but gave no thought to the title.

The story was made public by an Australian lieutenant of engineers, who made a map of Araucania for Achilles I. Achilles wanted the map flashy and well colored. The engineer, in telling the story, said he discounted Joseph's raiment and the rainbow and received 50 cents a color, with double pay for extra heavy colors, which he worked in as heavy tints.

Achilles wanted him to become his chief topographer, but the Australian took the money and came to Pittsburg, from which place he disappeared a few weeks ago.

Cecil Rhodes Still Improves.

Cape Town, March 21.—The slight improvement in the condition of Cecil Rhodes continued to-day.

M. Quellin, a well-known French poet, and one woman killed and fourteen persons injured by automobiles in Paris last week.

FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gormand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach, it is claimed, also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important elements of digestion; some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap Cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

AN ARMISTICE.

Boer Envoys Likely to Again Confer With Lord Kitchener After Seeing Botha.

London, March 25.—The Daily Chronicle, this morning, asserts that an armistice has been arranged pending the duration of the Schalk-Burgers mission to General DeWet and that offensive operations against DeWet, DeLarey and Botha will be suspended. The three generals have agreed to observe the armistice honorably until the return of the envoys to the Boer lines.

It is believed, continues the Daily Chronicle, that the envoys, after acquainting Botha with the result of their mission, will again confer with Lord Kitchener, although no arrangement for the second conference has actually been made.

Dangerous Conditions in Cape Colony

London, March 25.—Sir George Goldie, vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, and founder of Nigeria, who has just returned from a thorough investigation of South Africa, where he conferred with Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and numbers of other influential men, brings home rather pessimistic ideas of the general situation, from a British point of view. The conditions in Cape Colony he regards as especially dangerous, and he considers that the most serious British difficulties will be encountered there in the future, as at present. In the course of an interview Sir George Goldie, while recognizing the possible importance of Acting President Schalk-Berger's step, said he was convinced that the question of peace or war rests in the hands of President Steyn, and that Mr. Kruger and the other Boers in Europe no longer represent Boer sentiment.

The real difficulty in the path of peace, he believes, is the question of granting amnesty to the Cape and Natal rebels, and Sir George says, the vague promises of the British government have not the slightest weight, while the fighting burghers are in their present state of mind. Sir George Goldie advocates granting amnesty to the rebels, but he insists that every one must be disfranchised for life. This, he declares, would go far towards allaying the bittness of the loyalists.

Sir George deprecates any attempt to permit the use of a dual language. He says English alone must be the official language, and adds that the fact that practically the whole of the rising generations of the two republics are now in the concentration camps, and are rapidly learning English will be of great aid in this direction. He estimates that 100,-000 armed men will be needed in South Africa for some years after the conclusion of peace.

Sir George Goldie failed to meet any Boers who yet recognized that they had been finally beaten, though some of them admitted that they had been temporarily over-weighted by numbers.

General Surrender Expected.

Wolvehoek, Orange River Colony, Monday, March 24.—The train having on board Acting resident Schalk-Burger and his party passed this place, on its way to Kroonstad, yesterday. The Transvaal government officials were accompanied by Captain Marker, Lord Kitchener's aide-de-camp, and five other members of the staff of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa. The impression here is that the Transvaalers favor a general surrender of the Boer forces.

ITALY AND TRIPOLI.

New York, March 24.—A military expedition whose objective point is believed to be Tripoli, is now being fitted out at Italian ports, says a Rome dispatch to the American and Journal.

Ten large steamers suitable for carrying troops have been chartered by the government. These are being fitted out as transports, and when they are ready will be capable of carrying thousands of soldiers.

A large amount of ammunition has been stored in the arsenals ready for instant use. Few leaves of absence are being granted, and these are only for short periods.

Tripoli, one of the Barbary states bordering on the Mediterranean, long has been regarded by Italy as her legitimate sphere of influence. France, too, has looked upon the state with longing eyes and has sent many exploring expeditions into the interior, with the idea of making it ultimately French territory.

MERGER ACTIONS.

Attorney Generals of Minnesota and Washington to Bring Suits.

St. Paul, March 25.—Attorney General Douglas will begin action against the merger in the state courts within ten days. It will be brought in the district court at St. Paul. The action will take the form of an application for an injunction to restrain the Northern Securities company from voting the stock of either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railroad company. The general purpose is to secure jurisdiction on behalf of the state and to make the issue broad enough to cover the whole merger.

W. B. Stratton, attorney general of the state of Washington, will bring suit in the United States supreme court against the Northern Securities company to prevent the merger. As all the corporations parties to the suit are outside of Washington, the question of jurisdiction which caused Minnesota's petition to be denied, will be avoided. Mr. Stratton has been in Minneapolis a week in consultation with Attorney General Douglas.

MARCONI'S STATION.

Halifax, N. S., March 24.—Signor Marconi has definitely decided to locate his wireless station at Tablehead, Glace bay, C. B. The machinery has been ordered and work on the station will be commenced immediately. This station will be constructed before the one at Cape Cod.

TROUBLE AT BATOUM.

London, March 24.—It is reported here from Odessa, says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, that revolution and disorders have broken out simultaneously at Battoum, on the Black sea; at Tiflis, in Trans-Caucasia, and at Baku, on the Caspian sea. According to the reports, says the correspondent, the movement was apparently preconcerted in each town, and there were collisions between the mounted troops and the rioters. The number of casualties is not known. Several warehouses have been burned at Baku.

A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Sofia says that fourteen Turks and over 30 Bazi-Bazouks were killed in the recent conflict between Turkish troops and Macedonian revolutionists at Sistova, near Kastoria, European Turkey, during which the Turks surrounded the village and overcame the rebels.

BAD SEALING SEASON.

St. Johns, N. F., March 24.—The steamer Newfoundland, the first sealing ship to return from the ice-floes, arrived in the channel to-day with reports which indicate that the season's fishery was the worst on record. She sailed on March 10, proceeded up the coast of the island, met with no ice or seals, passed in through Belle Isle straits to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and cruised there, meeting with the same conditions. The Newfoundland collided with a small iceberg, damaging her stem and sheathing and was forced to enter the channel harbor, near Cape Ray, to effect repairs. She has only three hundred seal skins on board, whereas she can carry forty thousand. The steamer reports meeting the whole fleet, March 15, with practically no seals.

The steamers Algerine and Panther, which were cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, abandoned the fishery there and passed out of the Belle Isle straits, hoping for better fortune in the North Atlantic, but from the Newfoundland's report they are not likely to have better luck there.

The news has occasioned a grave depression, especially after the sealers' recent strike. Twenty ships and four thousand men are involved in this failure of the fishery.

SANTOS-DUMONT AGAIN.

London, March 24.—Santos-Dumont arrived in London to-day, bringing the airship with which he intends to make a voyage over London, during the coronation festivities. He said he proposed to sail for the United States, to which country he goes on his own initiative, early in April, and will consult with the authorities at St. Louis on the subject of conditions of the exposition competition. The aeronaut confirmed his Paris statements to the effect that he thought an aerial course should be staked out around St. Louis, by means of captive balloons, and added that competitors should be required to complete the circuit within a time limit. Santos-Dumont also endorsed his previous statement that he hopes to inaugurate an international competition, in New York, about the end of the current year, and that he will remain in the United States about a fortnight.

CHINESE TROOPS DESERT.

Hong Kong, March 21.—Advices from Canton says it is creditably reported there that the viceroy has received telegrams from Lung Chau on the Annam border, alleging that Marshal's troops have deserted and joined the rebels. If this be true, it adds to the revolutionists 20,000 foreign armed and drilled troops, capable of defeating any force the imperialists can raise.

The telegrams further say that the country is undoubtedly ripe for rebellion. Robberies are of frequent occurrence, the long continued drouth prevents the planting of spring rice and this has led the farm laborers to become robbers. Well informed persons consider a rebellion similar to that of Taepings probable.

DILLON SUSPENDED.

London, March 20.—John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, was suspended in the house of commons to-day, for calling the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, "a damned liar."

Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Kinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing $500 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure, and one 50-cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles. Try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

HEALTH AND ALL ITS BLESSINGS

Health will come with all its blessings to those who know the way, and it is mainly a question of right-living, with all the term implies, but the efforts which strengthen the system, the games which refresh and the foods which nourish are important, each in a way, while it is also advantageous to have knowledge of the best methods of promoting freedom from unsanitary conditions. To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value, and the one remedy which acts most beneficially and pleasantly, as a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

With a proper understanding of the fact that many physical ills are of a transient character and yield promptly to the gentle action of Syrup of Figs, gladness and comfort come to the heart, and if one would remove the torpor and strain and congestion attendant upon a constipated condition of the system, take Syrup of Figs and enjoy freedom from the aches and pains, the colds and headaches and the depression due to inactivity of the bowels. In case of any organic trouble it is well to consult a competent physician, but when a laxative is required remember that the most permanently gratifying results will follow personal cooperation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs. It is for sale by all reliable druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

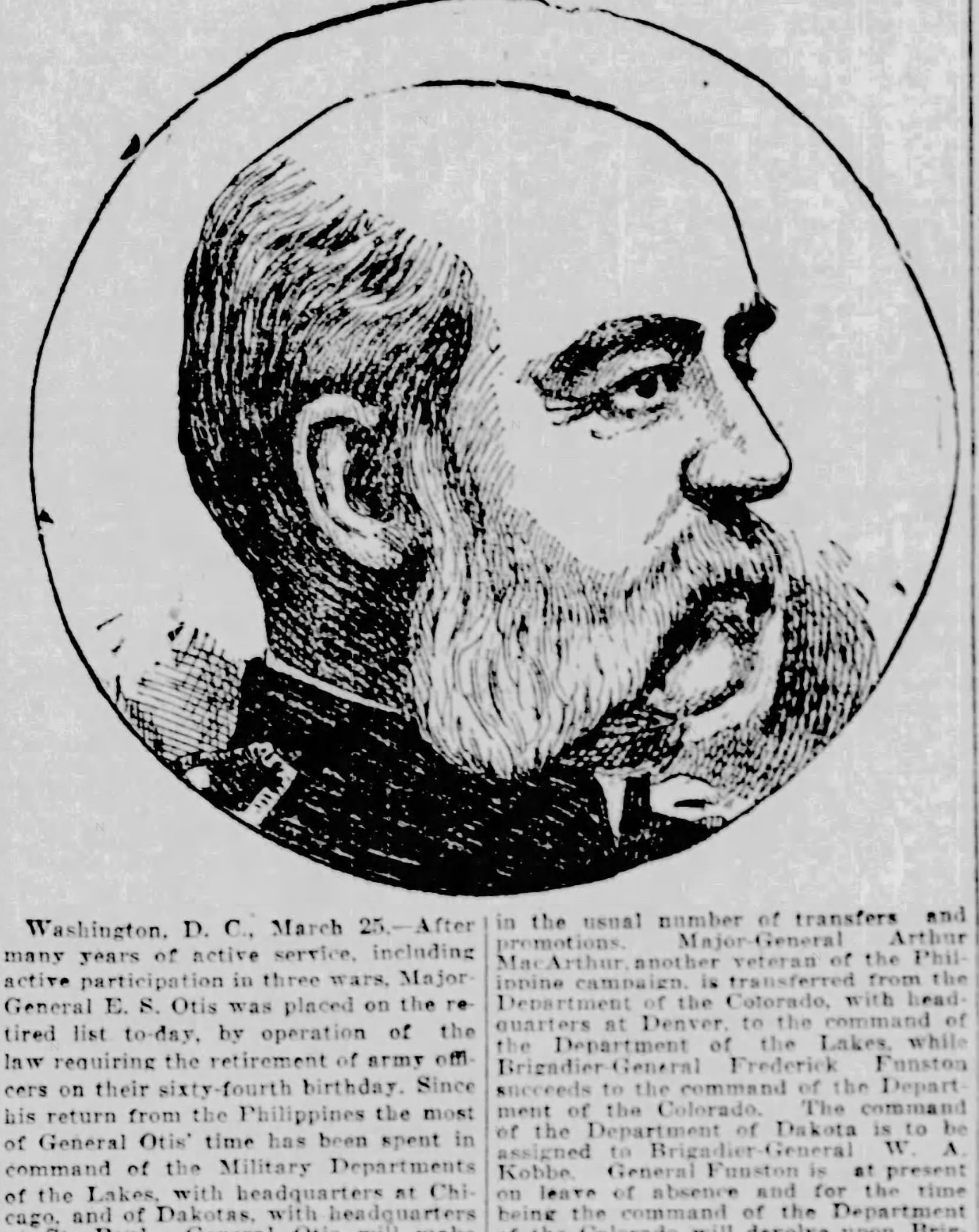
The excellence of Syrup of Figs comes from the beneficial effects of the plants used in the combination and also from the method of manufacture which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential in a perfect family laxative. All the members of the family from the youngest to the most advanced in years may use it whenever a laxative is needed and share alike in its beneficial effects. We do not claim that Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of known value, but it possesses this great advantage over all other laxatives that it acts gently and pleasantly without disturbing natural functions, in any way, as it is free from every objectionable quality or substance. To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine and the full name of the Co.—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

MAJOR GENERAL OTIS RETIRED.



Washington, D. C., March 25.—After many years of active service, including active participation in three wars, Major General E. S. Otis was placed on the retired list to-day, by operation of the law requiring the retirement of army officers on their sixty-fourth birthday. Since his return from the Philippines the most of General Otis' time has been spent in command of the Military Departments of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, and of Dakotas, with headquarters at St. Paul. General Otis will make his future home in Rochester, N. Y.

The retirement of General Otis results in the usual number of transfers and promotions. Major-General Arthur MacArthur, another veteran of the Philippine campaign, is transferred from the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, to the command of the Department of the Lakes, while Brigadier-General Frederick Funston succeeds to the command of the Department of the Colorado. The command of the Department of Dakota is to be assigned to Brigadier-General W. A. Kobbe. General Funston is at present on leave of absence and for the time being the command of the Department of the Colorado will devolve upon Brigadier-General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri at Omaha.

PORTO RICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Cleveland, O., March 19.—Thousands of Porto Ricans have contributed to the McKinley National Memorial. Gov. Wm. H. Hunt, in a letter received to-day by Ryerson Ritchie, national secretary, says that $1,497.42 has been raised in the island and the number of contributors runs far up into the thousands. Gov. Hunt asked some one in each town to receive the funds and no contribution was to be over ten cents. The people of the island responded at once. To each of the contributors will be printed a souvenir certificate and in this manner pictures of McKinley, the White House and the McKinley home at Canton will adorn thousands of fine homes and cabins in Porto Rico.

CHICKASAWS AND CHOCKTAWS

Atoka, I. T., March 19.—A convention met here in which full blooded educated Indians and inter-married citizens participated. It was called to devise a means to protect the property and rights of the Chickasaw and Chocktaw people, which the Indians assert are not protected by the United States government.

Chairman A. Telle, a prominent Chocktaw, addressed the convention. He said the Indian government was a farce and had no power, scored Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock for cutting royalty on the tribe's coal, and declared the plan to sell coal and asphalt mines, which were producing enormous revenues in royalties, was an outrage and should be investigated. He said the rolls should be closed and lands allotted, but he bitterly opposed a rider to the appropriation bill which limits the holding of land to 320 acres. The method of forcing Indians to enroll was denounced by the speaker. A resolution endorsing the Moon bill was passed.

Tulare Bonds Valid.

Washington, March 24.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the case of the Tulare Irrigation District vs. Shepard. The case involved the validity of bonds issued by the district, which there was an attempt to repudiate. The court held that bonds were legal and valid and affirmed the decision of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of California.

BIG WHISKY DEAL.

Cincinnati, March 19.—What is considered the largest single deal in whisky on record was closed here yesterday. All of the holdings of the Tyrone distilleries of T. B. Rippy, near Lawrenceburg, Ky., including over 40,000 barrels, was bought by D. K. Weiskopf, western representative of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse company for the National Distributing company, of Cincinnati. All the goods are in the warehouses near Lawrenceburg, Ky. When the trust bought the distilleries in 1898, Rippy refused to sell his goods. He is now in failing health in Michigan, and has disposed of his bonded stock. The average price for his goods was close to 50 cents per gallon and aggregated a million dollars.

TO RETIRE MILES?

Chicago, March 20.—The Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald says that President Roosevelt has under consideration the advisability of retiring Lieutenant General Miles. The President has it in his power to do this, as under the law he may place upon the retired list any officer who has passed the age of 62 years. General Miles will be 63 next August. Unless sooner retired by the President he will remain at least nominally at the head of the army till August, 1903, when he retires for age.

The present trouble grows out of the publication of the fact that General Miles prepared and submitted to the secretary of war and to the President a plan for pacifying the Philippines.

Now the question arises, Who gave out the information? By order of President Roosevelt an investigation designed to throw light on this point has been set on foot and it is not likely that any action will be taken till it shall have been completed.

If the investigation should happen to show that the secret was given away by General Miles the President will probably exercise his prerogative and retire that officer upon the ground that the action was a breach of confidence and of discipline. As yet there is no evidence that General Miles was at fault in making the affair public.

Military Appropriation Bill.

Washington, March 21.—The military appropriation bill has been ordered reported by the committee. It carries $90,-905,940, as against estimates of $101,-905,940, and appropriations last year of $115,734,049.

SAMAR PACIFIED

Last of the Rebels in Arms Have Surrendered.

Manila, March 19.—Gen. Lukban's efforts in influencing Guevarra, who recently issued a proclamation declaring himself the successor of Gen. Lukban in the island of Samar, to surrender, have been successful. Both Gen. Smith, in command of the United States forces in the island of Samar, and Guevarra have agreed to an armistice to facilitate the collection of Guevarra's men with their rifles, when the formal surrender will be made. The arms will be paid in at the fort.

Gen. Smith cables that Guevarra has 400 rifles, and that Guevarra guarantees the absolute peacefulness of his men.

Gen. Chaffee is greatly pleased with what he considers as closing the active insurrection. The resistance in Batangas and Laguna provinces practically is over. There are daily surrenders there of men and guns. The insurgents have been completely starved into submission by Gen. Bell's aggressive tactics in preventing any exterior assistance from reaching them.

Some surprise is expressed at the number of rifles to be turned in by the men under Guevarra, as it was thought there were but 200 in Samar.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

Washington, March 24.—Surgeon-General Sternberg has received official advices from Manila, confirming the press reports of the existence of Asiatic cholera and plague in the Philippines, but does not regard the situation as serious, being confident of the ability of the medical authorities to prevent an epidemic of either contagion. The plan of General Chaffee to expedite the departure of the remaining battalion of the Third infantry from Manila on the transport Grant a week ahead of schedule time as a precautionary measure against the possible spread of the cholera to the troops returning to Tunis is approved at the war department.

STEAMER LOST.

Wilmington, March 19.—A special from Moorehead City says the United States revenue cutter, Algonquin, stationed in this port, arrived there last night with Captain Garray, and a crew of 27 men rescued from the Spanish steamship Ea, of Bilbao. The Ea sailed from Fernandina, Fla., March 13, for New York, with a cargo of 2,500 barrels of rosin and 2,500 tons of phosphate. When off Cape Lookout shoals, March 15, she went aground and high seas and brisk southeast to northeast winds prevented the assistance of the life saving crews. The steamer broke in two and is a total loss with her cargo. As a result of the combined efforts of the life saving crew and the revenue cutter, the crew of the Ea was taken, at the last minute, off the bridge of the vessel, after having been without food and water since Saturday. The Ea was a vessel of 1,694 tons.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.

Butte, Mont., March 24.—News has been received here of the death of Richard Rock, an old time and widely known scout and frontiersman, at his ranch, near Henry's lake, on Saturday. Rock was gored to death by a buffalo, which he had raised. Rock was one of the scouts with the ill-fated Custer expedition and is said to be the man who gave Custer information of the presence of the Indians under Sitting Bull in the valley where the crafty chieftain had encamped. Rock advised the general to wait for the coming of Reno before attacking.

A year or so ago Rock was sent by the government into Yellowstone Park to count the buffalo remaining there.

TROUBLE AT SISTOVA.

London, March 22.—The correspondent of the Morning Leader at Vienna reports a conflict between Turkish troops and Macedonian revolutionists at Sistova, near Kastoria, European Turkey.

The Turks surrounded the village and overcame the rebels. During the fighting four Macedonians and two Turks were killed and twenty-six of the rebels were wounded. All the male inhabitants of the village were arrested.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GENERAL MILES

Raises a Storm by His Opposition to the General Staff.

Washington, March 20.—General Nelson A. Miles to-day told the Senate committee on military affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley, at the instance of the war department, for the organization of a general staff for the army should become a law he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason that he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment, and he said that he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent even of continuing to hold his place.

The statement was made in the course of a prolonged hearing by the committee, which was conducted behind closed doors, and in which General Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the army. The portion of the bill to which he directed his especial criticism is that contained in section 7, reading as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the senior general officer of the army shall be assigned to command such portion of the army as the President may direct, or be detailed to duty in the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the commanding general of the army shall be performed by the chief of general staff, or other general officer designated by the secretary of war: Provided that so long as the present lieutentn-general of the army continues on the active list he shall be the chief of the general staff, and upon the separation from acvtive service of the said lieutenant- general of the army, said office, except as herein provided, shall cease and terminate."

Washington, D. C., March 21.

Gen. Miles has a way of darting forth quickly to strike an enemy and then ducking into a hole to avoid a return. Yesterday he struck at the President and the secretary of war in his testimony before the senate military committee, but at the same time he instructed the stenographer to not take down the sharp words. Later in the evening he gave out for publication his own version of what he said and this was harmless and innocuous.

The President is now placed in position where he must go back of the official record of the committee meeting if he desires to have brought to his formal attention the unmilitary remarks of the lieutenant general. In short he must ask the senators who were present at the hearing to come to the White House and say to him what Miles said. If he did this he could know that Miles made a threat to resign if a bill was passed which he claimed the secretary of war was promoting to serve his own private ends and permit him to reward favorites.

This would not be a very dignified course and furthermore if taken would have to be followed to the end. In short, he would have to pronounce judgment in the name of discipline. This the President does not care to do. Gen. Miles retreats after striking and the President prefers to leave him alone, rather than to drag him out in the open.

Gen. Miles will meet his fate just as soon and almost as early as if the President were moving vigorously in the matter.

Under the law the President can retire Miles simply by issuing an order. It is not necessary to give excuse for this action. It is declared by those who have talked with the President that in a short time this order will be issued. Nothing will be done in a way that indicates the President is acting in anger. He will be dropped from the active list and as a retired officer the President will give him no further notice and thinks he can give the administration no more trouble.

The great patience and forbearance in the case of Gen. Miles is shown by Roosevelt, it is explained, on account of his surpassingly brilliant military record. Of the great generals now living he is easily foremost. For the greatness and importance of his exploits the President feels that much respect is due him and great honor in due the country's regard for him, even though Gen. Miles chooses to take advantage, but they are gradually dropping away.

After Secretary Alger's departure from the war department Secretary Root made every effort to sustain cordial relations with Miles, and to treat him with the dignity and consideration his office required. Miles refused to properly receive these courteous advances. In fact he has been uniformly insulting to his superior as he was to Alger. Root had patience as long as he could. The end has been reached. The President and secretary of war will have nothing more to do with Gen. Miles as lieutenant general commanding the army, and in a short time he will be dropped and his career closed.

Washington, March 21.—The statements made yesterday by Gen. Miles before the senate committee on military affairs were discussed by the President to-day with a number of his callers. There is little doubt that these statements will ultimately lead to Gen. Miles' retirement by the President. In discussing the matter to-day with his callers, among whom were senators and representatives, the President took the position that the lieutenant general of the army should entertain toward his superiors the same respect that he would expect from his subordinates.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—The Russian press agrees that the Franco-Russian declaration on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement will dispose of misunderstandings and have a reassuring effect the world over. The Nova Vremyra says:

"The Franco-Russian alliance was compelled to restore the balance of power in the Pacific, which was disturbed by the Anglo-Japanese agrement. The policy of a free hand expressed in the declaration is in accordance with Russia's interests."

In connection with the eastward movement of Russian troops, it is announced that the first section of Cossacks is already in the far east and that the second section has been mobilized.

IN WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

London, March 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Klerksdorp, Transvaal colony, says that the Boers in the Western Transvaal are well supplied with guns and ammunition and have unlimited support, and also have a large amount of stock; that their numbers give them confidence, whilst the block house system has not yet been extended enough to alarm them.

What is possible has been done, continues the correspondent, but, owing to the insufficiency of troops, the British columns have been too small to cope adequately with the Boer forces, which are all composed of fighting men, without any intention of surrendering.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels.
Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia,

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

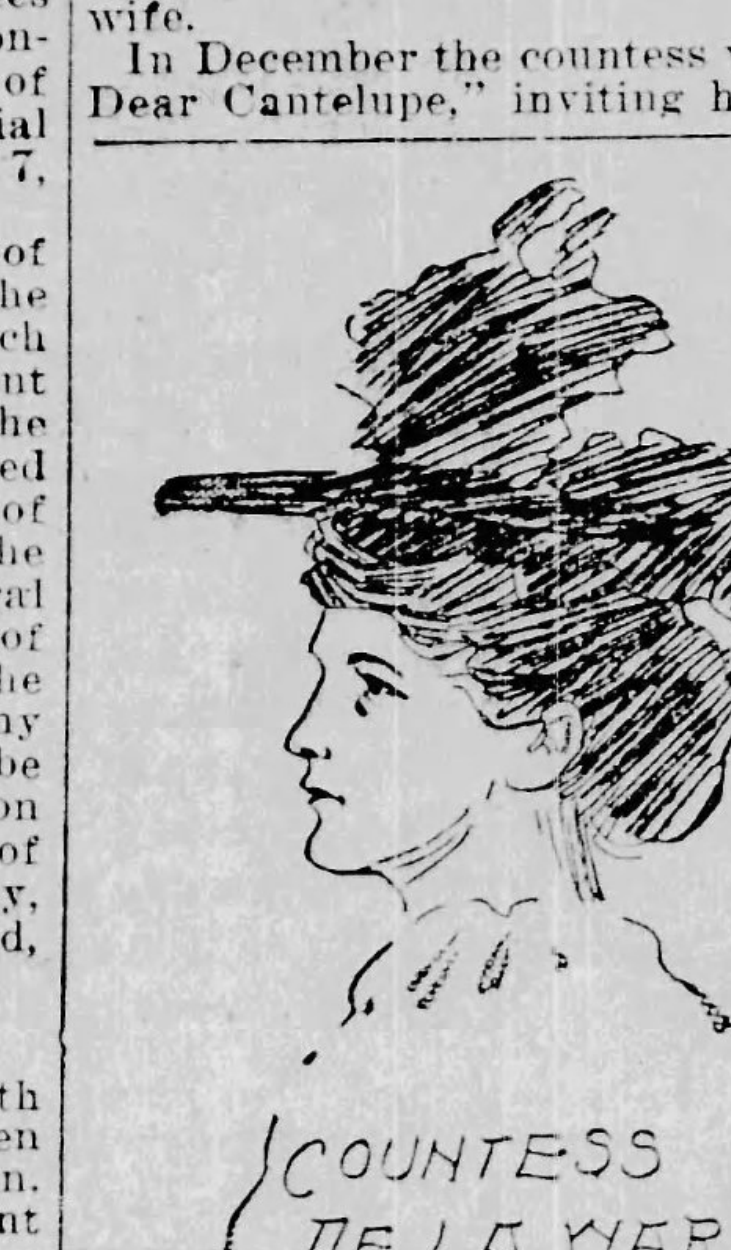
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

MADE A WIFE AGAIN.

London, March 19.—The divorce court to-day granted the Countess de la Warr a decree providing for the restitution of her conjugal rights. The case was not defended.

Counsel for the countess told how the de la Warrs visited South Africa in 1899 and returned in 1900, since when their relations had been most unhappy. Last June the respondent left the family mansion, and has not since lived with his wife.

In December the countess wrote to "My Dear Cantelupe," inviting him to return and restore her all her wifely rights. The earl's reply was prompt and uncompromising. "My Dear Marie," it began, "I have come to the conclusion that it will be much better if we live apart, and I have finally decided not to return and live with you. I have no explanations to give of the reasons for my decision."


COUNTESS DE LA WARR

The countess went into the witness box and gave just sufficient evidence of her husband's desertion to justify a decree for the restitution of her conjugal rights.

The Countess de la Warr is a daughter of Lord Brassey. She was born in 1872. Earl de la Warr was prominent in the Hooley company promotions, which caused financial sensations in London some years ago. He was born in 1869.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Washington, March 19.—Although the details of the program for the acquisition of the Danish West Indian islands have not been perfected, the discussion of the subject by the cabinet has indicated a purpose of the President to erect a provisional government in the islands at the outset. The American flag having been raised by an officer of the army or navy (just which is not yet certain, though it may be noted that the United States steamship Machias is now at St. Thomas), some person, probably a civilian, will be dispatched from the United States to take charge of affairs as provisional governor of the islands. Meanwhile, a scheme for a permanent government will be submitted to congress, probably approximating the Porto Rican government act, and if this is favorably acted upon a permanent government would be installed before the end of the fiscal year.

WIRE FENCES FOR AUSTRALIA

Muncie, Ind., March 20.—Wire fence manufacturers of this city have secured legislation in the Australian parliament, by which the farmers of Australia are to have, unhampered by tariff, American devices to protect crops from ruin by kangaroos and rabbits. The manufacturers here have been making machines with which the Australian farmers are enabled to construct their own woven wire fences. Upon each of these machines a tariff of five dollars was imposed. Through the efforts of R. Edwards, a member of the Melbourne parliament, this tariff has been abrogated. Mr. Edwards, it is said, represents the most extensive farming district in Australia and the crops in this region are often devastated by the field pests. The American woven wire fence is regarded as an effective protection.

PRECIOUS JADE TABLETS.

San Francisco, March 19.—Ten jade tablets, on which, almost 200 years ago, the hand of a Chinese workman engraved, by order of his imperial master, an acknowledgement of the wisdom, power and goodness of Suen Che, the founder of the Tartar dynasty in China, are locked in the safe of the customs appraiser, John T. Dare, awaiting authority from Washington to return them to the emperor of China, or his representative.

The stones are one foot in length, six inches wide and nearly an inch thick. Through holes drilled across their width cords are passed to hold them together and when taken by the customs inspector from a private soldier returning from service in China they were wrapped in elaborately embroidered yellow silk.

It is believed they were taken as loot from the imperial apartments in the Forbidden City.

Recognizing their value to the Chinese ruler as a descendant of the emperor whose deeds they commemorate the customs authorities have notified the secretary of the treasury and await notification as to the arrangements he may have made with the department of state for the return of the tablets.

A TOBACCO WAR.

London, March 21.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Association of Retail Tobacconists to-day, a resolution was adopted, unanimously, declining to sign the imperial tobacco company's agreement not to sell American goods for a term of years, but expressing willingness, if the minimum price is raised so as to allow a fair profit to dealers, to do what is possible, bonus or no bonus, for the sale of British goods. The chairman declared that no one, outside of a lunatic asylum, would sign such an agreement, which would make them the servants of the Imperial Tobacco Company. While the Americans offered a large bonus, no restrictions were placed upon the dealers.

The Belfast tobacco dealers, at a meeting to-day, decided to accept the American proposition.

The London tobacconists, after a long discussion, passed a resolution, unanimously, absolutely refusing to sign the Imperial Tobacco Company's agreement as being "unjust to the dealers and un-English."

REBELS CAPTURE A TOWN.

Hong Kong, March 22.—The rebels have captured the prefectural town of Kam-Chou, in the province of Kwang-Tung, and have seized the arsenal and granaries. The mandarins of the garrison fled and appealed to Canton for reinforcements. The viceroy of Canton replied that it was impossible to further deplete the Canton garrison and urged General Ma to make the utmost efforts to put down the rebellion.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA

President Palma to Be Inaugurated May 20.

Washington, March 25.—May 20th, 1902, is the new date fixed for turning over the island of Cuba to its people. The change of date was made, if not at the suggestion, then with the approval of President-elect Palma, and his advisors, Senors Tamaya and Quesada, who were with him at the war department to-day. This date should be a memorable one in Cuban history, for it will not only mark the acquisition of full independence, but will be the Cuban inauguration day, it having been determined that President Palma shall be inaugurated on the same day that American control of the island ceases.

All but the smallest details of the change in Cuba have been planned, and these remaining details were under adjustment at a meeting held at the war department to-day. Besides Secretary Root, President Palma and Senors Tamaya and Quesada, Gen. Wood attended. The meeting occurred in the secretary's office. Besides the final selection of May 20 as Cuban independence day, two other important conclusions were reached. The first was that Gen. Wood should, immediately upon his return to Cuba, issue a call convening the first Cuban congress in session on May 10th, in order that the body might employ the ten days following that date in supplying any legislation necessary to the assumption of full powers in the islands. The other conclusion was that there would be no halfway evacuation of the island; the present disposition is to move the entire United States contingent, civil and military, away from the island, not even leaving a corporal's guard of United States soldiers in any of the camps. If this program is not executed it will be for the sole reason of the Cubans themselves, through their authorized officers' request that the departure of the United States troops be delayed for a time.

Although practically all the military will be withdrawn, as stated, there will remain a few troops for coast defense at several points on the island. They will be under command of Col. Wm. L. Haskin.

PHILIPPINE COINAGE.

Washington, March 22.—The senate Philippine committee proposes to place the islands on a silver basis so far as money is concerned. It is proposed to give them a free but not unlimited coinage of silver. The financial experts say that it would be impossible for the United States to slap down on the islands, in complete form, our own gold bond money system. On account of the nearness of the great silver countries of China and India, the gold standard would be difficult to maintain. Therefore, the senate committee will recommend that the Americans coin a silver Filipino dollar with certain subsidiary coins. These shall have the same value as the Mexican currency now in use. It is proposed to displace the Mexican coins of the island. Up to the limit of the needs of the islands any owner of silver can take bullion to the mint and have it made into Philippine money without cost if the committee scheme is adopted.

MISS SCOTT IS ALIVE.

Tacoma, Wash, March 24.—Miss Emma Scott, a sister of the wife of Attorney General John M. Sheets, of Ohio, proves to be living, though her friends and relatives have mourned her as dead since November. In that month word was received that she had succumbed to starvation and exposture at Nome late in September.

Information was to the effect that while on a prospecting expedition she became stranded with one other person, George Duncan, 105 miles from Point Blossom, and that her condition was desperate. Provisions sent her were not received, and her death was reported to have followed.

Miss Scott originally came from Ohio, and lived in Tacoma for fourteen years. For two years she taught school. She went north in May two years ago, as bookkeeper for H. O. Blankenship. After a year spent in Nome she started on a prospecting tour full of hardships. Under her power of attorney Blankenship located claims in her name, and later disposed of her share in four claims for $40,000. This she will receive in cash.

News that Miss Scott is alive and well was received in a letter from her written at Candle City, December 7. She describes the hardships and privations of her trip to New Candle Creek District, 300 miles from Nome. A week ago Miss Scott's friends here received a letter from Attorney General Sheets, of Ohio, stating he would come here in the spring, and go thence to Nome to learn the exact fate concerning his supposed lost sister-in-law.

Miss Scott in her letter says: "I left Nome last April in a sleigh to go to a rich gold strike several hundred miles north of Nome and expected to get there by the last of May, but the manager of our party was too stupid and cowardly to take the right route, so we found ourselves unable to go one-third of the distance by sleigh. We had to stop two months and wait for the ice and snow to go and grass to grow so that we could continue our trip by packing. I came near dying trying to make the trip, and then we never reached the place. I was dragged around all summer on the trail and went through fire and water, to say nothing of mosquitoes and gnats so thick at times you could not see through them, and all for nothing. We waited on the train for some of our party who had gone on head to return, and finally we started for Nome by the way of Cape Blossom. We expected to get a boat there for Nome, but were too late, and I was doomed to stay in Alaska all winter."

The writer then goes on to tell of her daily experiences and added that she will be in Nome this spring.

DUNKARDS GO WEST.

Chicago, March 19.—During the next few days over 3,000 Dunkards and others will pass through Chicago on their way to new homes in the northwest.

The movement will include entire families from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Virginias, and they will, for the most part, go to the Mouse River district of North Dakota.

Good crops in the northwest last year, and the glowing reports sent back by preceding settlers, are the causes that have induced the present heavy immigration.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Washington, March 20.—The Democratic members of the house, at a caucus held last night, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that congress should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics and pledging themselves to use their utmost endeavors to "force" the committees to report resolutions expressive of such sympathy, if only that congress might have an opportunity to act.

MUSKEGON'S STATUE.

New York, March 24.—The first statue to the late President McKinley has just been delivered in the plaster to a foundry at Providence, R. I., where it will be cast in bronze at once and be ready to be unveiled at Muskegon, Mich., on Memorial day.

The sculptor was well equipped for the undertaking, as he had made a bust of the late President and had all the necessary measurements, which he had made at a sitting Major McKinley gave him.

TOO FAT PEOPLE

Reduce your Fat and be Refined.
Refine your Fat and be Reduced.

We know you want to reduce your weight, but you probably think it impossible or afraid that the remedy is injurious. Not only can we reduce obesity in a short time, but your face, form and complexion will be wonderfully benefited. Your face and figure well shaped, your skin clear and velvety, and you will feel years younger. You can entirely do away with double chin, heavy abdomen, flabby cheeks and other disagreeable evidences of obesity. Fat appears not refining. Reduce it. Many people fear to take anything prepared by the Chemists, thinking it may prove injurious. We will on receipt of $1.00 send you the formula from which our obesity cure is prepared. Your own judgment will tell you that there is nothing injurious in it, and you have the satisfaction of just knowing what you are taking. Beware of Imitators. Everything sent in plain packages. We have thousands of testimonials on file. Address

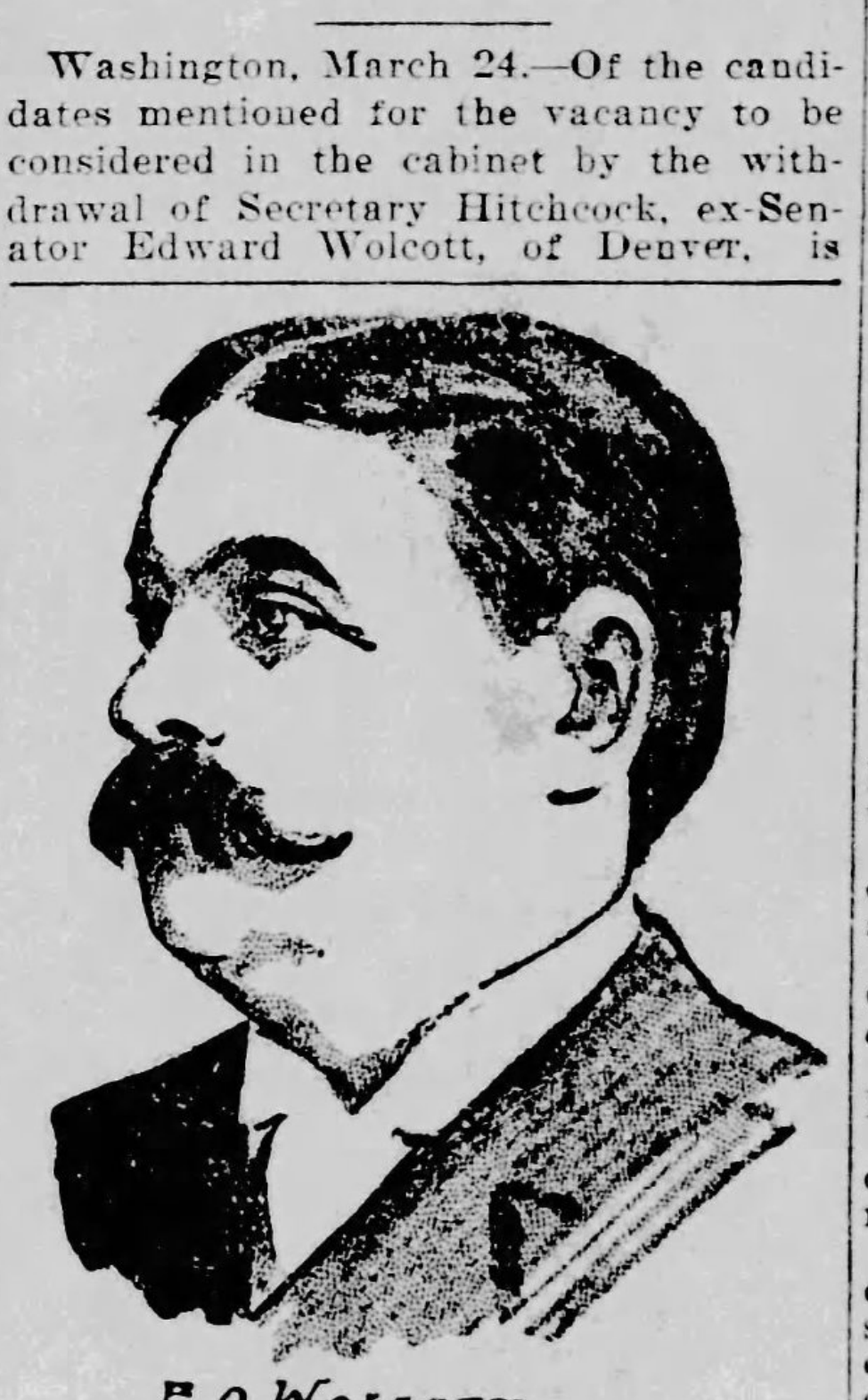
GINSENG CO.,
No. 3701 S. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MILES' TESTIMONY.

Washington, March 22.—The printed testimony of Gen. Miles has not yet been made public, and it is understood it will be submitted to him for approval. It is well understood that a great deal of what the general said regarding the bill will not appear in the record. Members of the committee say the report published was correct in substance in every particular. At the same time these senators do not agree that General Miles can be punished for his utterances before the committee, whether they appear in the record or not. Of course the committee could take no action to prevent the retirement of General Miles. That, under the law, is purely an executive act, and needs no confirmation or approval of the senate.

WOLCOTT TALKED OF.

Washington, March 24.—Of the candidates mentioned for the vacancy to be considered in the cabinet by the withdrawal of Secretary Hitchcock, ex-Senator Edward Wolcott, of Denver, is most likely to be chosen by the President.


E. O. WOLCOTT

Mr. Wolcott was seriously considered for the interior portfolio at the time of Mr. McKinley's second inauguration, when it was thought probable Secretary Hitchcock would retire. At that time it was also understood he was willing to accept the honor.

Hitchcock Denies He's to Get Out.

Washington, March 24.—Secretary Hitchcock has returned from St. Louis, where he was called by the serious illness and subsequent death of his brother. He denied that he had any intention of resigning his cabinet portfolio or ever had contemplated retiring. He refused to discuss the reports to that effect that have been current beyond characterizing them as without foundation.

SCHLEY AFFAIR ENDED.

Washington, March 21.—Admiral Schley's cause has received another rebuff, this time at the hands of the house committee on naval affairs. The subcommittee on rank and pay to which Chairman Foss referred all bills and resolutions appertaining to Admiral Schley held a meeting and agreed to report to the full committee that in its judgment action upon these measures should be indefinitely postponed. The report will quote from President Roosevelt's recent memorandum urging that no further steps in the controversy should be taken by the friends of either Sampson or Schley.

The vote was on party lines, except that Mr. Mudd, of Maryland, voted with the Democrats against adopting the report. In detail, the vote was:

Yeas—Foss, Dayton, Loudenslager, Butler, Watson, Cousins and Roberts, Republicans.

Nays—Mudd, Republican, and Rixey, Va.; Kitchen and Wheeler, Democrats.

Prior to the disposition of the subject, Mr. Mudd moved a favorable report on his resolution giving the thanks of congress to Admiral Schley and the officers and men who served with him in the battle of Santiago. This was lost by a vote of 4 to 7.

REPEAL WAR TAXES.

Washington, March 22.—A bill for the repeal of the war revenue taxes, passed by the senate, went through without division and only after one short speech. Mr. Tillman embraced the opportunity afforded by the bill's consideration to protest against the repeal of the duty of ten cents a pound upon tea.

The bill for the protection of the President, which was also passed, was under discussion during the greater part of the day's session. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, made an extended speech in opposition to it and Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) advocated it in a forceful address. All amendments offered to the measure were rejected and it was passed by a vote of 52 to 15.

The bill provides that any person within the United States, who shall willfully and maliciously kill the President or any officer on whom the duties of President may devolve, or any sovereign of a foreign country, or shall attempt to kill any of the persons named, shall suffer death; that any person who shall aid, abet, advise or counsel the killing of any of the persons named or shall conspire to accomplish their death, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years; that any person who shall threaten to kill or advise or counsel another to kill the President or any official on whom the duties of President may devolve shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; that any person who shall wilfully aid in the escape of any person guilty of any of the offenses mentioned shall be deemed an accomplice and shall be punished as a principal.

The secretary of war is directed to detail from the regular army a guard of officers and men to protect the President, "without any unnecessary display," and the secretary is authorized to make recommendation as to the dress, arms and equipment and duties of such guard.

SAMPSON'S PRIZE CASE.

Washington, March 21.—In the United States supreme court to-day a motion was filed by counsel in the prize case of the United States vs. Admiral W. T. Sampson to dismiss the case. The motion is a formal one and is intended to test the question of the court's jurisdiction. The case involves the question as to whether the Spanish ship Infanta Maria Teresa and her guns and munitions of war were condemnable as prize. The supreme court of the District of Columbia decided in favor of Admiral Sampson. A brief also was filed to-day in the United States supreme court in behalf of Admiral Dewey, who has a similar case in support of the court's jurisdiction.

GEN. OTIS TESTIFIES

His Opinion Concerning the Filipinos Not Favorable.

Washington, March 20.—General Otis to-day resumed his testimony before the Senate Philippine commission. Senator Patterson continued his questioning and referred to a letter dated September 8, 1898, addressed by General Otis to Aguinaldo as "the commanding general of the Philippine forces," in which he spoke of the sacrifices made by the revolutionary forces "in the interest of civil liberty."

General Otis declared that this related to their dealings with the Spaniards. He admitted that before the United States army arrived in Manila, and for some little time before they took possession, the insurgents had the Spaniards hemmed in in Manila. He denied that he led Aguinaldo to believe that the United States would not assume absolute sovereignty and governmental control over the islands. Asked what he meant by the statement in his letter that "rather than see the ships of the United States navy control the navigable waters of these islands and its army devastating their territory I greatly prefer to advise my government not to send any more troops here," General Otis answered that that was his opinion, because he did not want to see any war. "I wanted to conquer by peaceable means," said he, "but I gave the impression that there were troops waiting."

General Otis said, answering an inquiry by Senator Hale, that had the government taken him at his word not to send more troops anarchy would have reigned throughout the island. He though that his letter should be considered as a whole. "That was a period when I was laboring hard," said he, "to keep the peace, and to keep our men and officers from paying attention to the insults received from Philippine officers and insurgents."

Answering Senator Patterson, General Otis said that the commission of which General Hughes was a member had stated to representatives of Aguinaldo that no concessions could be made without the sacrifice of some of the attributes of sovereignty.

Gen. Otis declared that the Filipinos have no correct idea of liberty. "Liberty with them," he said, "is license."

"But what is your standard of qualification for self government?" asked Senator Patterson.

"What kind of government?" answered Gen. Otis. "Do you mean despotic government?"

"No, self government," was Senator Patterson's response.

Gen. Otis said they were perfectly qualified for a despotic, military government.

Senator Patterson asked if he considered the people of Mexico qualified for self government, to which Senator Beveridge objected, but before the chairman could decide the point, Gen. Otis said he declined to answer. Senator Patterson remarked that he had no means of forcing a reply "at present."

General Otis declared that he did not measure the capacity of the Filipino people for self government by the capacity of the people of the United States, and characterized as unfair the effort of Senator Patterson to fix the standard by a comparison with other people.

Gen. Otis, replying to Senator Dubois, said that the introduction of Chinese coolie labor in the Philippines would be unwise. Japanese labor, he thought, would be the most acceptable, because the Japanese affiliate readily with the Filipinos.

A question by Senator Beveridge regarding the effect of part of the Filipino literature sent from the United States, aroused a lively discussion. Gen. Otis said that when Mabini was brought in he had a pile of New York papers with him, which had antagonized the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines.

"Did he have any of Senator Hoar's speeches?" inquired Senator Beveridge.

"Oh, yes; those speeches were all over the islands," replied the witness.

Senator Allison, who was in the chair, said he would exclude any allusions to senators' speeches. Senator Patterson interjected the remark that senators should not be attacked from masked batteries.

"I asked the extent to which it gave aid to the insurrection," said Senator Beveridge.

"When the senator from Indiana," retorted Senator Patterson, "propounded that question it involved every senator who is standing by what he believes to be simple justice to the Filipinos. I do not propose to be assailed from behind a masked battery."

Senator Allison thought that where a senator's name was involved, it gave him the right to come before the committee and defend himself, and such references should be excluded.

Senator Carmack, with much earnestness, said he wanted to take his part of the responsibility for saying that the war in the Philippines is "utterly and absolutely infamous and criminal. If any proof can be made that I am inciting Filipinos by such speeches," said he, "I want it done."

After some further discussion, Senator Beveridge disclaimed any intention to reflect on any senator and withdrew his question. Gen. Otis concluded his testimony by submitting some comments on the memorial of the Manila chamber of commerce. The committee then adjourned.

NIXON AND GORMAN.

Washington, D. C., March 24.

Lewis T. Nixon, the Tammany boss, if he makes good, is in the city consulting with A. P. Gorman about the organization of the Democratic congressional fight. Nixon is slated for the treasury, provided there is a healthy agreement between the Democrats of the east and of the west as to the proper proceedure. Gorman, naturally, does not like the booming of Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, by pushing to the front his relative and friend, Ben T. Cable, as the working manager of the congressional fight. Still he admits that if Johnuson will take charge in Ohio, Cable in Illinois specifically and the middle west generally, and that Hill, Nixon and the others make one grand pull in New York and the east, there is a better chance of gaining Democratic congressmen than there would be if just one faction was pleased in the reorganization. Nixon is here to discuss with leading Democrats the advisability of his becoming treasurer of the congressional campaign committee. He frankly says that he is willing to take the place if he sees the chance of winning a lot of political glory.

BUTLER'S SEAT.

Washington, March 21.—In the contested election case of Wm. H. Horton vs. James Butler, from the Twelfth Missouri district, the Republican members of election committee No. 1, have decided to recommend that the seat be declared vacant.

Members of the committee say that the registry lists contained about 14,000 names which could not be located at the places of residence designated nor were the names in the last census return or in the city directory of St. Louis. The committee found that 9,500 of these doubtful names appeared in the voting lists of which it was estimated that Butler received about 7,000 and Horton 2,500.

$15.05 STEEL MILL For $15.05 we sell the HIGHEST GRADE, STRONGEST, LIGHTEST RUNNING AND BEST PUMPING STEEL WINDMILL $14.30 buys the highest grade and strongest all steel windmill TOWER. Every mill covered by a BINDING GUARANTEE. FOR GREATEST WINDMILL OFFER EVER MADE, cut this ad. out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVANA'S HEALTH.

Great Improvement Due to American Sanitation.

Washington, March 22.—An interesting statement concerning the improvement in health conditions in Havana since the American occupation of Cuba, with special reference to the vital statistics for the calendar year 1901, has been made public by the insular division of the war department. Particular attention is paid to the purging of the city from yellow fever during the past year by the destruction of infected mosquitoes. It is of vast importance, the statement says, that these facts should be made known to the world extensively and as rapidly as possible. During the past 45 years, with scarcely an exception, some deaths have occurred from yellow fever in every month of the year, the maximum, 2,058 deaths, taking place in 1857; the minimum, 51 deaths, in 1866, with the average 751. The number of other infections and contagious diseases has been small during the calendar year 1901. There has been very little diphtheria and typhoid fever, and the tuberculosis rate is about that of most cities of civilized countries. A rapid decrease has taken place since American occupation. A marked decrease in malaria also has occurred since the mosquito work began. The statement concludes as follows:

"The army took charge of the health department of Havana when deaths were occurring at the rate of 21,252 per year. It gives it up with deaths occurring 5,720 per year. It took charge with smallpox epidemic for years. It gives it up with not a single case having occurred in the city for over 18 months. It took charge with yellow fever epidemic for two centuries. It found Havana feared as a thing unclean by all her neighbors of the United States, and quarantined as too dangerous to touch, or even to come near anything that she had touched, to the untold financial loss of both Havana and the United States. It has established the fact that yellow fever is only transmitted by a certain species of mosquito, a discovery that in its power for saving human life, is only excelled by Jenner's great discovery, and as time goes on it will stand in the same class as that great boon to mankind.

"The army has stamped out this disease in its greatest stronghold—there having been only five deaths in the last nine months of the past year and no deaths and no cases during the last three months of the same year; and it has demonstrated a system by which yellow fever can be certainly controlled without interference to commerce."

STEAMSHIP LINES GET TOGETHER

London, March 25.—The Liverpool Post to-day says it understands that the Continental and British steamship lines have settled their differences and that an agreement in regard to saloon rates between Europe and the United States will be announced in a few days.

TO COMPEL RUSSIA TO EVACUATE MANCHURIA

St. Petersburg, Saturday, March 22.—According to advices received here from Port Arthur it is believed there that the real intent of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is to compel Russia to evacuate Manchuria.

The Japanese have already established a Japanese-Chinese bank, to compete with the Russian-Chinese bank and a Japanese institution has secured concessions to explore for gold in Manchuria.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN ALASKA

Washington, March 25.—General Greely has invited bids for supplying a system of wireless telegraphy between Nome City and St. Michael, Alaska, fourteen miles distant across Northern Sound. Bidders must prove the capacity of their apparatus by 30-mile tests along the Atlantic coast.

PURE FOOD BILL.

Washington, March 24.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to-day voted to report the Hepburn pure food bill, so called, to prevent the adulteration, disbanding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, condiments, etc., and regulating interstate traffic in such goods. The bill was framed by the National Pure Food congress, and for some time hearings have been in progress on this and other pure food measures. To-day the vote was taken and was practically unanimous for reporting the Hepburn bill.

ATTACK ON CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, March 21.—A special to the Plain Dealer from Lincoln says:

In the forthcoming issue of his Commoner, W. J. Bryan makes an attack on Grover Cleveland, denouncing him as a traitor, ingrate and political nonentity. The animus of the attack is a letter, recently written by Mr. Cleveland to F. M. Runnels, a Mississippi editor, in which the former President says he is overjoyed to see "that the time is fast approaching when our grand old party will shake off the dreadful dreams that have afflicted it and fight again, as of old, the glorious battles of pure Democracy."

Mr. Bryan, in his rejoinder, says, in part:

"To understand what he (Cleveland) considers dreadful dreams and to what he regards as pure Democracy, we must recall his last administration. For four years he stood between the people and reform; for four years he made the White House the rendezvous of cunning and crafty representatives of predatory wealth; for four years the corporations and syndicates controlled his administration and forced him to veto Democratic measures and sign Republican measures. He refused to give his sanction to the most important measures supported by the Democrats and bent all his energies toward securing legislation desired by the Republicans, even when he knew that he would divide his party by doing so.

"He was charged with a betrayal of his trust, with turning the party organization over to Wall street, and with using the patronage at his disposal to punish loyal Democrats and to reward recreant ones. The charge was preferred before the rank and file of the largest jury that ever sat upon a case. The sentence was complete, and 6,500,000 voters supported the platform which repudiated his financial policy.

"If Mr. Cleveland thinks that the Democratic party is ready to return to the mire into which he led it and in which he left it, let him announce his candidacy on any platform he is willing to write, and he cannot secure the delegation from a single state in the union. If his modesty forbids his own candidacy, let him name a candidate who will agree to make his administration like Mr. Cleveland's second administration, and he will not have a delegation in the convention. The party will never go back to the odious and odorous days of 1892-96."

Marquis of Dufferin Left $542,740.

London, March 19.—The will of the late Marquis of Dufferin, who died on February 12 last, was probated to-day. The estate is valued at £108,548.

HARD TRIP FOR IMMIGRANTS

Nord America Buffetted by Heavy Storms on Passage Over.

New York, March 25.—With her coal and water supplies almost exhausted, the steamer Nord America has arrived here. She had been forced to put into Bermuda on her way from Genoa and Naples, much to the relief of her 42 cabin and 1,300 steerage passengers, who had lived for days in fear of disaster.

Among the passengers was Frederick Taylor, a fellow of the Royal Geographical society, who, for the last sixteen months, has been traveling in Borneo, Japan, China and Hawaii.

"We were but one day out from Naples when the first storm struck us," said Taylor. "The heavy sea washed over the vessel's decks. The ship had a small cargo and rolled heavily.

"The immigrants were lying all over the decks, exposed to the elements, and mothers with babes in their arms were drenched to the skin by the seas which kept breaking over the decks.

"On the night of March 18, the vessel was able to make small headway against the furious storm. Every sea that struck the ship shook her from stem to stern and the crying and wailing of the immigrants, who were panic-stricken, made it a night of horror for us all.

"The captain did his best to calm the immigrants' fears, but it was of no avail, and, after a consultation of the officers it was decided to steer for Bermuda. When the America reached Hamilton the coal had run short and the fresh water had nearly given out."

TROOPS ARRIVING AT PANAMA

Panama, March 25.—The troops which arrived at Colon yesterday from the department of Santander, on board the government gunboat General Pinzon, are arriving here this morning from Colon.

While the import duties on merchandise have been raised to 30 per cent, the duty on liquors has been decreased to $1.50 per litre.

FRANCE TO PARTICIPATE IN ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Paris, March 25.—The chamber of deputies to-day unanimously adopted the bill providing for the participation of France in the St. Louis Exposition.

STORM DELAYS QUEEN'S DEPARTURE

London, March 25.—Very heavy seas are running in the English channel and the Irish Sea. A number of vessels are in distress.

Queen Alexandra's intended departure this morning for Copenhagen, was postponed in consequence of the gale.

The torpedo boat destroyers Zephy, Fervent and Zebra put into Portsmouth considerably damaged by the gale. The seams of the other boats were torn open and they were leaking so badly that they had to be placed in dry dock for repairs.

Gen. Smith to Command in Texas.

Washington, March 21.—An order has been issued relieving Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith from further duty in the division of the Philippines and directing him to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., to assume command of the department of Texas. General Smith is in command of the American troops which are conducting such a vigorous campaign in the Island of Samar.

The Markets.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 25.—Close.—Wheat recovered its early loss and closed unchanged. Prices worked within a half-cent range and trade was dull and almost entirely of a scalping and professional nature. The slight liquidation that was noticeable during the early part of the session gave way to an inclination to cover, and resulted in a better feeling. The large export demand that was expected to appear this week has not materialized as yet. Only ten loads were reported at the seaboard for export to-day.

Cables were indifferent and the map showed moisture in the northwest with forecast for showers in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. This caused an easier feeling at the opening and the start was ¼c lower for May at 77¾c, and unchanged for July at 75c. The feeling is still nervous and uncertain, but the market early was heavy and dull. Receipts were in favor of the bull side. The northwest had 293 cars as compared to 383 a week ago, and 368 a year ago. Local receipts were 17 cars, 14 of contract grade, against 46 last year. Kansas City and St. Louis arrivals, while larger in comparison than for some time, were still less than a year ago. Primary receipts, 442,000; last year, 624,000.

Corn—The warmer weather in the stock country gave corn an easier feeling at teh opening. Trade was dull. Prices fluctuated narrowly and yielded a trifle. Receipts in the southwest were 100,000 bu. as compared to 158,000 a year ago. Primaries, 389, against 431. Local receipts, 26 cars to-day; last year, 26 cars.

Oats have been dull and show but little change. May closed ⅛c down at 42½c, while July remains at 35½c. There was an easier feeling at the opening, caused by a little liquidation and in sympathy with the other grains.

Clover seed—The seed market has held firm in spite of the continued large receipts; 400 bags were received to-day and 800 are expected to-morrow. The demand is good and while the market can not be said to be active, there is considerable interest in it. Shipments to-day were 1,640 bags.

Following are prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 57¾c; May, 58⅝c; July, 59⅛c.

Oats—Cash, 42½c n.; May, 42½c; July, 35½c.

Clover seed—March, $5.37½; April, $5.15; October, $5.12½; No. 2 Timothy, $2.85@2.95; No. 2 Alsyke, $8.60.

Following are closing quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	Mch. 24 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	77¾	78	77¾	78	78
May	77¾	78⅛	77⅝	78	78
July	75	75⅝	74⅞	75	75⅛
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	72	72⅝	71⅞	72¼	72⅛-¼
July	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	73@⅛	73
Sept	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	73@⅛	72⅞
Corn—					
May	58½	58⅞	58	58⅜-½	58⅝-¾
July	58⅞	59¼	58½	58⅞	58¾
Sept	57⅞	58	57	57⅜	57½
Oats—					
May	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	42⅜	42½
July	34½	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	34⅛-¼
Sept	28⅞	29	28⅜	28⅞-29	28⅞
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	78⅝	78⅝	78	78¼	78⅝
July	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	78⅜
Corn—					
May	64	64¼	63⅝	63⅞	63⅞
July	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜	63⅞
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	77⅝	77½	76⅞	77⅜	77⅜-½
July	70⅞	71⅜	70⅞	71½	71⅝
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May				70⅝-¾	70⅝
July				71⅛	71⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May				71⅛	71¼
July				72⅛	72⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$15.90	$16.05	$15.90	$15.92	$15.95
July	16.02	16.25	16.02	16.07	16.10
Lard—					
May	9.65	9.67	9.60	9.62	9.70
July	9.77	9.80	9.72	9.75	9.80
Sept	9.85	9.92	9.82	9.82-85	9.93
Ribs—					
May	8.75	8.80	8.72	8.72	8.77-80
July	8.85	8.90	8.82	8.82	8.90
Sept	8.97	9.00	8.92	8.92	[illegible]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, March 25.—Wall Street—Opening prices were irregular, but the more important stocks are lower. Evansville and Terre Haute broke 4½ on a sale of 500 shares, but immediately rallied 3 points. There was heavy liquidation in the Readings, the common losing a large fraction. Anaconda fell nearly a point, but Amalgamated Copper was inclined to advance after fluctuations. Sugar lost 1⅛.

Sugar was taken by the shorts on the decline and it recovered to above 132, but did not hold. Gains of about a point were made in Pacific Coast 1st pfd., Corn Products and Rutland pfd., while Evansville and Terre Haute rallied 3 from the lowest and N. J. Central rose 2. Amalgamated, Colorado Fuel and Tennessee Coal lost a point, as did also Reading common and 2nd pfd., Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, General Electric and Wheeling & Lake Erie. Some large individual blocks of the United States Steel and Reading stocks were sold. Railroad stocks became heavy but did not suffer much aside from St. Paul, which fell off ¾. Near 11 o'clock prices hardened with Manhattan, rising a point. General Electric rallied 1¼.

Brooklyn Transit followed Manhattan's rise with a gain of a point, but the temporary improvement in other leaders was checked by renewed selling of Reading, Colorado and Southern and some recently strong specialties. Prices quite generally ruled at the lowest of the morning and there were free offerings of the transcontinental stocks. Declines reached between 1 and 2 points in Chicago Terminal Transfer, Colorado and Southern common and 2nd preferred, the Chicago & Northwestern stocks, St. Paul, Hocking Coal, Great Northern pfd., New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L. pfd., Wells Fargo, Consolidated Gas, Delaware & Hudson, American Ice pfd. and Evansville & Terre Haute pfd. North American made a gain of 2⅜ and United States Steel and U. S. Bicycle pfd. showed strength. Bonds were irregular. Wabash Debenture B's were forced down 1⅛ on large sales.

There were declines of 1 to 2 effected in Colorado & Southern 1st pfd., Erie 2nd pfd., Omaha, Continental Tobacco pfd. and American Telegraph. The selling movement was checked. Colorado Fuel was advanced sharply, reaching its dividend and ¾ in addition. Tennessee Coal rallied a point in sympathy. North American rose 4⅜ and Sugar recovered a point. The general market responded but slightly to the rally. Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd. declined a point.

Business was intensely dull, and but few stocks covered a range of more than a slight reaction. Colorado Fuel fell off 1⅛ from the best. New York, Chicago and St. Louis rallied 1½ from the lowest, and Pacific coast second preferred made a net gain of 1. Pressed Steel Car preferred 1⅛ and Pullman 3. The general undertone was heavy, and any improvements in the coal stocks brought out fresh selling orders. U. S. Rubber preferred and Illinois Central declined a point, and Rubber preferred 1⅛.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Am. Sug. Refg. Co.	131¼	132⅝	131⅛	132
Atchison	77⅛	77⅜	77	77⅜
Atchison pref.	97⅛	97⅜	97	97⅜
Am. Car & F. Co.	32⅛	32⅜	31⅞	[illegible]
Am. Can Co.	About 14¼			
Am. Can. Co. pref.	About 56			
Anaconda	28½	29⅛	28	28⅛
Amal. Copper	62	62¾	61	62
Biscuit Com.	51	51	50⅞	51
Balt. & Ohio	106⅛	106⅛	105⅞	106
Brooklyn R. Trans.	65	66⅛	65	66
Canad South.	87⅛			87⅛
Canadian Pac.	115⅛			115⅛
Con. Tob. pfd.	120			120
Colorado Fuel*	103⅛	106⅛	102⅛	106
Colorado South.	27	27	26⅞	27
Ches. & Ohio	45½			45½
C. I. L. com.	67⅛	67⅛	65⅞	66
Erie com.	37	37	36⅞	37
General Elect.	323¼	324⅛	321	324
Hocking	71			71
Hocking pfd.	86	86	85½	86
Int. Silver	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾
Louis. & Nash.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
Leather	13⅛	13⅛		13⅛
Leather pfd.	82⅞			82⅞
Lead	19⅛			19⅛
Manhattan	133⅛	134⅛	133	133⅞
Mexican Central	29⅛			29
Missouri Pacific	100⅛			100⅛
M. K. & T.	54⅛			53⅞
North Am. Co.	124	125½	120⅛	124
New York Central	163			162
N. Y. C. & St. L.	51⅛	52⅛	51½	52
N. & W. common	56⅛			56⅛
Ontario & West	33	33⅛	32⅞	33
Pensylvania	151	151⅛	150⅞	151
People's Gas Co.	101⅛			101⅛
Reading com.	57	57	56⅛	56⅞
Rock Island	179½	181½	179	179
Rep. I. & S. C.	18	18⅛	17⅞	18
Rep. pfd.	74⅛			74⅛
So. Ry.	32⅛	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛
a So Ry. pfd.	95⅛	95⅛	94⅞	95
b St. Paul	164⅛	164⅛	163⅞	163⅞
South. Pac.	65⅛	65⅛	64⅞	65
St. L. San F. com.	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞
St L. S. W.	27			27
Tenn. C. & I.	71	71⅛	70	70⅞
Union Pac.	100⅛			100⅛
Union Pac. pfd.	87⅛			87⅛
U. P. conv. 4's	106⅛	106⅛	106½	106⅛
U. S. Steel	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	42
U. S. Steel pfd.	94⅛	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛
Wabash, com.	23⅛			23⅛
Wabash, pfd.	42⅛			42⅛
Wab. Deb. B's	75			75
Western Union	90⅛			90⅛
W. & L. E.	21⅛			21⅛
Wis. Central	22½	22⅛	22	22⅛
Wis. Cent. pfd.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛

* Colorado Fuel, ex-div. 1¾ per cent.
a St. Paul, ex-div. 3 per cent.
b South. Ry., pfd., ex-div. 2½ per cent.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 25.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 28,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000 head; left over, 4,775 head; market 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.20@6.70; good to choice heavy, $6.55@6.70; rough heavy, $6.20@6.45; light, $6.10@6.45; bulk of sales, $6.25@6.55. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000 head; sheep and lambs strong; good to choice wethers, $5.00@6.00; fair to choice mixed, $4.25@5.00; native lambs, $4.90@6.75.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, March 25.—The demand for live cattle is strong this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market. Prime steers and heifers, $5.50@6.50; handy butchers' cattle, $5.00@5.50; common, $3.00@4.25; canners' cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders active, $3.00@4.25; milch cows active at 25@50; calves active, at $1.50@7.00.

Sheep and lambs—Market strong and active. Prime lambs, $6.35@6.45; mixed, $4.50@5.50; culls, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Light receipts, mixed quality, trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.30@6.35; Yorkers, $6.20@6.25; pigs, $6.00@6.60; roughs, $5.00@5.25; stags, one-third off; cripples $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, March 25.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, in 1 lb. prints, 29c; solid pack, 27c; choice Michigan creamery, 1 lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 24@25c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 17@18c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 15c, firm.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cabbage—Holland seed, 1½c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 15c; firm.

Radishes—Per doz., 25@35c.

Celery—25@50c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Rhubarb—50c per dozen.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.35@1.40.

Green Onions—Per doz., 15@18c.

Onion Setts—Yellow and red, $1.75@2.00 per bu.; white, $2.00@2.25 per bu.; market firm.

Potatoes—Per bu., 85@90c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $4.50@4.75; per bu., $1.50@1.60.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9@10c; spring chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 7@8c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 13@15c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 9@10c.

WOOL.

Boston, March 25.—Operation in the wool market have been quiet this week with prices well maintained. Territory wools head the list of sales. Fine wools are firm and command on the scoured basis of 48@50, while fine medium is quoted at 44@45, with good staple lots higher, and medium territory is quoted 38@40 cents. Scoured fleece wools are quiet, but held steady in price. Ohio fine delaines are selling 28½@29; Ohio XX, XXX and above, 27@27½, with Ohio No. 1 washed, 26@26½, with 27 asked in some instances. Australian wools are coming in quite liberally, but arrivals are largely on manufacturers account.

Spot closed quiet; mids ups, 8⅞c; mid gulf, 9⅛c; sales 700 bales.

COTTON.

New York, April 25.—Cotton futures opened easy. March, 8.65; April, [illegible]; May, 8.57; June, 8.61; July, 8.63; August, 8.43; Sept., 8.16; Oct., 7.96; Nov., 7.88; Dec., 7.88.

Spot cotton quiet, middling upland, 9⅛c; middling gulf, 9⅜c. Estimated receipts at the ports: To-day, 14,000 bales, against 22,121 actual last week, and 21,617 actual last year. For the week, 80,000 bales, against 101,881 actual last week and [illegible] actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 4,777, against 6,255 last year, and at Houston, 6,785, against [illegible] last year.